FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 125 *27 June 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Papers Editorialize on Results of Vienna Summit, SALT II AA 1
IZVESTIYA Editorial [23 Jun] AA 1
NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial [No 26] AA 3
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial [23 Jun] AA 4
TRUD Editorial [23 Jun] AA 6
Commentator Kornilov Questions PRC Objection to SALT II AA 8
Correction to Gromyko Press Conference Statement AA 9
Milshtein: MX Missiles Sidestep SALT II Accords AA 9
[Ostrovskiy in NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW 15 Jun]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

33d CEMA Session of Heads of Government Meets in Moscow BB 1
Brezhnev Message to Session BB 1
Soviet Leaders at Session BB 3
CSSR, Polish Delegates Comments BB 3
Main Speeches on 26 June BB 4
Kremlin Dinner BB 5
27 June Meeting BB 6
End of Session BB 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

OPEC Member Countries Conference Opens in Geneva CC 1
UAE Oil Minister CC 1
Socialist Representatives Address UN Disarmament Committee CC 1
Geneva: SRV Representative Discusses Refugee Problem CC 2
Soviet UN Official Refutes Charge of Sanction-Breaking CC 3
Soviet Delegate Addresses UN Committee on Outer Space CC 4
CSSR Proposes Disarmament Declaration at UN CC 4
RPP Cites Kampuchean Buddhist at Ulaanbaatar Conference CC 5
Religious Freedom [Pravdin] CC 5
Extreme Left, Right Uniting in Terrorism [Stepanov] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Prepares 'Quick Strike Corps' for Critical Situations A 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Jun]
Navy Test Launches Trident Missile From Submarine A 1
U.S. Aggravates Contradictions in Western Trade A 2
[Gan in IZVESTIYA 21 Jun]
Kirillin Talks With Federal Reserve Board Head Miller A 2
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]

CHINA

PRC's Troubles Cause Suspension of Contracts With West B 1
[Shlenov]
PRC Efforts To Solve Unemployment 'Ridiculous' [Vekov] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Carter Meets With Japanese Prime Minister Ohira C 1
End of Talks C 1
'Observers' Suggest U.S.-Japanese 'Plot' After Talks C 1
[Doronin, Grachev]
Korean Solidarity Month Receives Continued Publicity C 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article C 2
[Belov 24 Jun]
AUCCTU Greetings C 3
Visiting KWP Delegation Confers With CPSU Leaders C 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gromyko Receives Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister E 1
Burma's Foreign Minister Ends Soviet Visit E 1
Commentary on Visit E 1
PRAVDA Views Reasons for Flight of SRV, Kampuchean Refugees Kalinin E 2
[Kaliniv 21 Jun]
Korolev Commentary E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Suslov, Ustinov Receive Visiting GDR Defense Minister F 1
Czech Official Hosts Dinner for Kuznetsov in Prague F 1
Visit to Federal Assembly F 1
PRAVDA Cites TRYBUNA LUDU on Pope's Visit to Poland [14 Jun] F 2
MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA Carries Article by SED's Naumann [12 Jun] F 4
Youth Paper Reports Arrival of GDR Youth Delegation [14 Jun] F 6
Briefs: Industrial Talks With Hungary F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Chancellor Schmidt Interviewed on Moscow Meeting G 1
UK Prime Minister Stops Over in Moscow En Route to Tokyo G 1
Talks With Kosygin G 2
Leaves for Tokyo G 2
Italian Prime Minister Stops Over in Moscow G 2
Leaves for Tokyo G 3
U.S., Portugal Sign New Accord on Azores Base G 3
[Kotov in PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Kirillin, French Ambassador Meet on Scientific Cooperation G 3
Haig's NATO Replacement Favors Neutron Weapons G 3
[Gratisanov]
Briefs: Turkish-Georgian Power Grid G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian's Remarks on Soviet Interference Aim To Sour Relations H 1
[Govorov in PRAVDA 22 Jun]
Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. West Bank 'Autonomy' Talks Begin H 1
Al-Asad's Visit to USSR 'Transferred for Some Time' H 2
Charge of U.S., Israeli Involvement in Syrian Massacre Noted H 2
Palestinian Figure Praises USSR's Support for Arabs H 3
[Geyvandov in PRAVDA 21 Jun]
Tension in Maghreb Exhausting Resources for Economic Growth H 4
[Nikolayev]
Soviet-Moroccan Economic Talks Begin in Moscow H 5
PDRY Planning Minister Cites Soviet Economic Aid H 5
PDRY Delegation Studies Soviets' Work During USSR Visit H 5
[IZVESTIYA 16 Jun]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Inter-African Military Force Criticized G 1
[Yefimov]
Soviet Leaders Greet FRELIMO's Machel on Anniversary G 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Muslim Leader Interviewed on Religious Freedom in USSR R 1
Environmental Successes Plentiful in Moscow R 2
Party Study Course for Gorispolkom Chairmen Ends R 2
[PRAVDA 14 Jun]
Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Discusses Medical Shortages R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 26 June T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Progress in Tending Crops T 1
[Osychkin 21 Jun]
Grain Harvest Starts Early in Krymskaya Oblast T 2
[Soldatskiy in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 23 Jun]
Increase in Supply of Equipment to Agriculture Needed T 3
[Grachev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 13 Jun]
New Corn-Growing Technique Developed in the South T 4
[(Smirnov)]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Paris Paper Interviews Academy of Sciences President U 1
Prospects for Thermonuclear Power U 1
[Leon in L'HUMANITE 19 Jun]
Views on Salyut, Other Research U 2
[Leon in L'HUMANITE 20 Jun]
Two-Way Television Established With Salyut-6 U 4
Scientific Council on Problems of Peace Holds Meeting U 4

PAPERS EDITORIALIZE ON RESULTS OF VIENNA SUMMIT, SALT II

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD251147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Name of Lasting Peace"]

[Text] Soviet people and all the peoples have received with great satisfaction the news of the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the protocol to the treaty and other associated documents at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna.

Agreement on the issues being examined was made possible as a result of the lengthy and strenuous work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and the personal contribution of L.I. Brezhnev to the preparation and holding of the meeting and to the cause of strengthening world peace, curbing the arms race and developing mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

The program advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence points to the ending of the growing arms race, which is a danger to peace, as the paramount urgent task whose resolution is to be promoted by the new treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The SALT agreements signed between the USSR and the United States in 1972, at the conclusion of the first stage of these talks, showed that, despite the differences in their social systems, the two countries can still reach agreement with each other on complex military-technical issues relating to curbing nuclear arms. In terms of both quantitative and qualitative limitations and strategic weapons the new treaty goes considerably further than the previous agreements of this sort. The treaty establishes equal maximum limits on nuclear weapon delivery vehicles for both sides. For the purposes of starting the reduction process it provides for a reduction in existing nuclear arms. To reduce the threat posed by the qualitative arms race, that is, the improvement and development of these arms, the treaty imposes substantial limitations on the modernization of strategic offensive systems and the creation of new ones.

Like the previous Soviet-American agreements, the new treaty is founded on the principle of equality and identical security. Fulfillment of the commitments adopted by the sides is subject to reliable verification by national means. And since it is a question of the result of many years' efforts, of a fair balance of interests and of a reasonable compromise, it is obvious that any deviations from the provisions of this document, any attempts to make changes or "amendments" to it, are inadmissible.

For its part the Soviet Union is prepared to fulfill in full the commitments which it has assumed and proceeds from the premise that the other side will also approach this matter in the same way. This will make it possible to embark in the very near future on the next stage of the SALT talks. Thus the full implementation of the documents signed in Vienna opens up new possibilities for ending the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals and insuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation. The necessary preconditions will thereby be created for realizing the supreme aim--totally ending the production and liquidating stocks of nuclear weapons, which our country consistently advocates in conjunction with the other socialist community countries.

During the Vienna meeting the positions of the USSR and the United States on focal questions of the modern international situation, including problems where these positions diverge, were compared frankly. The fact that the two sides came out decisively in favor of further deepening the process of easing international tension is of positive significance. The two countries' agreement as to the need to consolidate and develop the positive changes that have occurred in Europe with the help of measures aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente is also of great significance.

The USSR and the United States are unanimous that the state of relations between them is of tremendous significance for the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples and largely determines the development of the whole international situation. Practice and experience graphically attest to the real possibilities of developing such relations for the good of the peoples of the USSR and the United States and for the good of world peace. Speaking in Vienna, L. I. Brezhnev declared: "We would like truly good-neighborly relations--healthy, strong relations ruling out the possiblity of military conflicts. For this we are prepared to do great work to bring our peoples closer together. Of course, reciprocity is needed here. Bridges of mutual understanding are something that can only be built from both sides at once."

By signing the SALT II treaty the Soviet Union and the United States have taken a big step forward toward the overall improvement of Soviet-American relations and, consequently, of the whole international climate too. The Vienna meeting has elicited broad positive responses throughout the world. Governments, statesmen and the public on all continents hail the results achieved there and voice hope in the successful continuation of the SALT talks and of the cause of curbing the most destructive arms.

Expressing profound satisfaction with the results achieved at the Vienna meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that the Vienna meeting opens up possibilities for the more consistent broadening of spheres of Soviet-American cooperation on the principled basis of full equality, identical security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Meeting the fundamental interests of the peoples of both the USSR and the United States, this cooperation makes international peace more lasting.

Unanimously supporting the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the Soviet people warmly approve the results of the Vienna meeting. The successes of this policy give the Soviet people new strength and energy in implementing the great tasks of communist building.

NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial

LD261653 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 26, 22 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial under rubric "Editor's Page": "To Go Further and Achieve More"]

[Text] Events of true scope have, as it were, two dimensions. One is from the viewpoint of today's problems and tasks. The other is through the prism of the historical long term and the test of time. The date 18 June 1979 when in Vienna the USSR and U.S. leaders signed the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II) may become an outstanding date in mankind's long and agonizingly difficult path to a safer and saner world. But this will happen only if the treaty is honestly observed and fully implemented and if it is followed by other agreements restricting military competition.

The document's merits are unquestioned, although it is not a panacea against all the ills connected with the arms race. It will not eliminate the danger of war. Nor is it capable of ending the competition in nuclear armaments. But it curbs and limits this competition in a number of important directions. It decreases the danger of a global thermonuclear conflict, and that is a lot.

The importance of the SALT II treaty is not confined to this. Like the other positive results of the Vienna summit, it heralds the possibility of a more productive period in the whole complex of Soviet-American relations: Relations which in the last few years have accorded with the demands of detente in far from every respect and which have developed extremely unevenly. This has happened as a result of the zigzag course of Washington which is subject to various influences, including that of the fierce opponents of cooperation with the USSR. Finally, the new treaty may be a powerful accelerator for detente.

The Vienna meeting showed that Moscow and Washington are capable of jointly resolving complex and delicate issues. However, while they found a common language on some issues, the participants in the talks spoke different languages on others. This applies primarily to the problem of insuring national security and to the assessment of political changes in particular countries and regions of the globe and of the peoples' struggle for independence and social progress. The concept of the "parallel pursuit" [parallelnost] of disarmament talks and the simultaneous buildup and improvement of armaments still prevails in Washington. People there talk eagerly of the "decline of racism and the end of colonialism" but in reality they attempt to prolong the existence of antipopular regimes which are in their death agonies.

As one examines the course and results of the Vienna talks one cannot help noting a characteristic feature of the Soviet position. With typical persistence the Soviet Union has urged that we not stop at what has been achieved, nor rest content with what has been done, but go further and achieve more. This applies to both curbing the arms race and establishing more stable and fruitful relations between the states of the opposing systems. At the Vienna talks L. I. Brezhnev placed special emphasis on the topical Soviet proposals on ending the production and gradually reducing stockpiles of nuclear weapons until they are totally eliminated and on reaching an all-embracing agreement prohibiting the development of any new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. "In our relations with America, as with other states," L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "we would like more.

We would like really good-neighborly relations--healthy, firm relations which rule out the possibility of military conflicts. For the sake of this we are prepared to do much work for a rapprochement between our peoples."

The Vienna meeting is new confirmation of this. By actively and positively influencing the process of international life, patiently and purposefully nursing East-West relations and rebuffing the forces of aggression and reaction, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been able in the last few months to neutralize negative trends in the world arena to a considerable extent and to prevent a slide from the highway of detente into the ditch of the confrontation policy. The results of the Soviet-American meeting have shown that these efforts by the USSR and its allies and the efforts of all the peace-loving public are being rewarded.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

LD261347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Interests of All Peoples"]

[Text] The heroic achievements of the Soviet people building communism and the tireless activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena are exerting ever-growing influence on the development of world events and are inspiring the peoples to struggle for peace and social progress and to avert a new war.

There have been many wars in human history. Let us take just our own 20th century. World War I took 10 million lives, World War II over 50 million. Even since 1945 there have been approximately 150 wars and military conflicts in the world which have sacrificed over 10 million people. In our time, halting the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war has become the most pressing, burning task for mankind. Our country spares neither effort nor energy to attain this goal.

In close alliance with the fraternal socialist states, relying on the support of the independent freedom-loving countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and cooperating with all peace-loving states and public forces in the capitalist part of the world, the Soviet Union is struggling persistently for the relaxation of international tension and lasting peace on earth.

In its international affairs the Soviet Union attaches great significance to relations with the United States. The might and influence of the USSR and the United States impose special responsibility on them for the fate of world peace. That is why Soviet people and the peoples of the whole world followed with great interest the recent Vienna meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the results of the Vienna meeting, wholly and fully approved the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by L. I. Brezhnev and expressed profound satisfaction with the results achieved at the meeting and above all with the signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the USSR and the United States, the protocol to this treaty and other related documents, and also the Soviet-U.S. joint communique. [paragraph continues]

Agreement on these questions became possible as a result both of the prolonged, intensive work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, and of L. I. Brezhnev's personal contribution to the preparation and staging of the meeting, the consolidation of world peace, the curbing of the arms race and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

The Soviet-U.S. treaty is realistic and specific. Its essence is the quantitative limitation of armaments and the curbing of their qualitative improvement. It is founded on the principle of equality and identical security and is a fair balance of the interests of the USSR and the United States. Any deviations from it must be considered inadmissible. The Soviet Union is prepared to fulfill to the utmost the pledges is has assumed and proceeds from the premise that the other side will approach this question in the same way.

There was at the Vienna meeting a useful exchange of opinions on key issues of the present international situation, including problems upon which the positions of the USSR and the United States differ. The Soviet Union and the United States agreed that the positive shifts which have occurred in the situation in Europe and which were reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe need to be reinforced and developed with the aid of measures aimed at supplementing political with military detente.

The Vienna meeting marks an important step forward on the path of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and of the entire international political climate. The full implementation of the documents signed in Vienna opens up new opportunities for halting the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals and insuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation. The solution of this task would be a new stage in curbing the nuclear arms race and would pave the way to a substantial arms reduction and to the realization of the supreme goal: a complete halt to the production and the liquidation of stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The accords reached in Vienna open up opportunities for the more consistent expansion of spheres of Soviet-U.S. cooperation on the principled basis of full equality, identical security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. According with the fundamental interests of the peoples of both the USSR and the United States, this cooperation makes international peace more durable.

The results of the Vienna talks are now being discussed in all corners of the world. Broad public circles of all countries, including the United States, and realistic statesmen approve the results of the Vienna meeting, assessing them as a major success in the struggle to consolidate detente and peace and a victory for realism and reason.

Of course, this does not mean that the Soviet-U.S. accords have no opponents. The bigwigs of the U.S. military-industrial complex, the arms manufacturers, the "hawks" in general's uniform, bellicose senators and their backers have not abandoned their attempts to wreck the treaty's ratification. They continue to brandish the bogey of the "Soviet threat," they urge the buildup of military preparations and they sow hostility to and hatred for our country. And the greater the USSR's contribution to the strengthening of peace, the more zealously they lie and slander the Soviet Union.

As the 25th CPSU Congress noted, "the opponents of detente and disarmament still have considerable resources. They are operating vigorously in various forms and from various directions. Although the potential of imperialism's aggressive actions has now been considerably curtailed, its nature remains the same. Therefore the peace-loving forces must display a high degree of vigilance. Energetic actions and the unity of all forces of peace and good will are needed."

The Soviet Union considers it its duty to continue to wage a consistent and persistent struggle against the arms race and for the further relaxation of international tension and lasting peace throughout the world.

The working people of our country and the servicemen of our army and navy warmly approve and unanimously support the wise Leninist policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. Reliably safeguarding the peaceful labor of their people--the builders of communism--the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are thus making an important contribution to the struggle for the people's security and for lasting peace throughout the world.

TRUD Editorial

LD270853 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Disarmament--The Command of the Times"]

[Text] The Soviet people and all progressive mankind warmly welcome the results of the meeting held in Vienna 15-18 June between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. Having examined the results of the new Soviet-American summit meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have wholly and fully approved the Soviet delegation's activities and expressed profound satisfaction with the results achieved at the meeting and, above all, with the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II), the protocol to this treaty and its other related documents, as well as the Soviet-American joint communique.

The accord reached in Vienna was made possible as a result of the long and hard work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and L.I. Brezhnev's personal contribution to the preparation and holding of the meeting and to the cause of strengthening world peace, curbing the arms race and developing mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

The meeting in Vienna marked an important step forward on the path of improving Soviet-American relations and the international political climate as a whole. It was the logical continuation of the foreign policy course elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and which enjoyed concrete development in the whole series of Soviet-American documents signed during the summit meetings in the early seventies.

On the basis of these treaties and agreements the USSR and the United States pledged to work together to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. They agreed to proceed from their common conviction that in the nuclear age there exists no basis for the maintenance of relations between them other than peaceful coexistence.

All the more so as the Soviet and the United States already have good experience of interaction and cooperation in international affairs. Both countries were allies in the struggle against fascism during World War II. They undertook joint efforts aimed at extinguishing the hotbed of war in the Near East in 1973. Finally, they cooperated in preparing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Even though relations between our countries have been developing unevenly in recent years and even though they have known both stagnation and even deviations from the preplanned course, commonsense and an understanding of the existing realities have once again prevailed.

The essence of the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna is the quantitative limitation of arms and the curbing of their qualitative improvement. This document represents a reasonable compromise taking into account the interests of both sides and is a fair balance of the interests of the USSR and the United States. It is based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. Fulfillment of the mutual commitments under the treaty is subject to reliable verification. Any attempts to change it, to replace particular details in it or to make it more advantageous for one side could result in grave and even dangerous consequences for Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole. The Soviet Union, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers point out, is prepared to fulfill in full the commitments it has adopted and proceeds from the premise that the other side will also approach this question in the same way. This will make it possible to begin the next stage of the SALT talks in the very near future.

At the meeting in Vienna there was also a useful exchange of opinions on questions at issue at other current multilateral and Soviet-American talks in the sphere of American limitation and disarmament. The implementation of the provisions of the SALT II treaty is called upon to give a boost to the speedy and successful completion of these talks.

The Soviet Union evaluates positively the fact that the two sides came out decisively in favor of further deepening the process of easing international tension. Also of great significance is the sides' agreement that the positive changes that have occurred in the situation on the European Continent and that are reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe need consolidating and developing with the aid of measures aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente. In this connection the Soviet Union attaches great significance to making progress at the talks in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers emphasized that the Soviet Union considers it its duty to continue waging a consistent and persistent struggle against the arms race, for the reduction and ending of the production of all types of arms, for the further relaxation of international tension and for lasting peace throughout the world.

But progress along this path will undoubtedly demand further considerable energy, courage and persistence; because the opponents of detente are not laying down their arms. Under cover of thoroughly spurious verbiage about a "military threat" from the USSR they are trying to reverse the process of the easing of international tension and to fuel the arms race. And some people are dreaming directly of embroiling the USSR and the United States. One of the most important tasks of the present day is to prevent such designs from being carried through.

The results of the summit meeting held in Vienna are encountering very broad understanding and support throughout the world. This once again confirms that the Soviet-American agreements helping to limit the arms race, to develop the process of easing international tension and to strengthen world peace accord with the fundamental interests of all countries and the interests of all mankind.

The Soviet people unanimously support the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The successes of this policy give the Soviet people new strength and energy in implementing the great tasks of communist building in our country.

COMMENTATOR KORNILOV QUESTIONS PRC OBJECTION TO SALT II

LD261550 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

["What Beijing is Discontented With"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

An important contribution to the strengthening of peace, a big step forward along the lines of improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the entire international political climate--this is how the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms have been appraised everywhere. Everywhere but Beijing. The conclusion of the SALT II treaty aroused an obvious exasperation and discontent among the Chinese leadership.

Why, query, does not Beijing like the new Soviet-U.S. treaty? It is quite evident that the signing of the document makes it possible to create a certain obstacle to a further stockpiling and improvement of the most costly and destructive types of weapons. Also evident is the fact that the new treaty will serve as a stimulus for a quicker headway in other matters aimed at limiting competition in the military field. This opens wide opportunities for consolidating and deepening detente.

And it is exactly this major result of the Vienna meeting--the deepening and consolidation of detente--that is not to the liking of the Beijing leadership. Over there in Beijing, detente, to all appearances, is still given a hostile reception. They in Beijing would like relations between the USSR and the USA to be based not on the principles of goodneighbourliness and equal cooperation but be characterized by tension or, which is even better in their view, by hostility so that it would be possible to capitalise that. This is why the Chinese leadership cannot conceal exasperation in connection with the signing of the SALT II treaty, and Beijing propaganda launches a spate of instigatory attacks on this document.

And this is what is significant: While attacking the SALT II treaty, Beijing propagandists are obviously unable to offer if only one "argument" of their own to justify the negative attitude they have taken up--virtually they only repeat the "theses" by Western opponents of detente. In connection with the signing of the SALT II treaty, for example, such U.S. political "hawk" as "Senator from Boeing" Henry Jackson who has long been advocating a spiralling of the arms race and who has been coming out against an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, maintains that "Soviet threat" is growing. The Chinese agency XINHUA echoes Jackson by alleging that the USA is in for an attack and a threat on the part of the USSR. The senator declares that the treaty gives advantages only to one side.

The XINHUA agency plays into Jackson's hand by asserting that the agreement signed in Vienna restricts the USA more than than the USSR, and so on and so forth in the same vein. Such a wondrous "kinship of souls", indeed, between the U.S. senator-"hawk" and the Beijing news agency!

There is no need to refute the "reasons" which are being spread by the XINHUA and which are designed to denigrate the USSR's policy and cast aspersions on the SALT II treaty: It is well-known that the treaty which is based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides is of benefit both to the USSR and the USA and that its conclusion accords with the interests of all countries and peoples that strive for a lasting peace and for curbing the arms race. This is the truth, and it cannot be shaken by any slanderous conjectures. And those who, contrary to the logic of international life, fabricate and spread such conjectures only expose themselves in the unsavoury role of foes of detente.

CORRECTION TO GROMYKO PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Gromyko Gives Press Conference on Vienna Summit" and subheaded Gromyko Statement published in the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, AA 1:

Subslug should read...[Statement by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at 25 June press conference in Moscow--recorded]...supplying dropped word.

MILSHTEIN: MX MISSILES SIDESTEP SALT II ACCORDS

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Jun 79 pp 1-2 WA

[Interview with Prof Mikhail Milshtein, lieutenant general and expert on military-political problems, by NOVOSTI analyst Vladimir Ostrovskiy: "Why Does the United States Need MX Missiles?"--time and place not given]

[Text] Washington's decision to start the manufacture of MX missiles confirms the standard accent on the force factor in U.S. politics, said Prof Mikhail Milshtein, lieutenant general, a Soviet expert on military and political problems, in an interview with Vladimir Ostrovsky, a NOVOSTI press agency analyst.

The military aspect of this question in an immeasurably greater way overlaps the political aims--to placate the "hawks" in the Senate--which probably guided Washington, believes the Soviet expert. This step by the United States is designed to wrest the American strategic might from the approximate parity with the nuclear might of the Soviet Union.

There are all reasons for this conclusion. Mikhail Milshtein drew attention to the specific features of the new nuclear weapon. To begin with, mobile basing is an attempt to remove these missiles from under the other side's control.

The American press discusses plans for siting MX missiles in underground trenches or tunnels, which will create serious obstacles to fulfilling the SALT agreements. These trenches may accommodate up to 40 reinforced "stations" each, from which a missile may be launched, but the other side cannot be fully confident that the tunnel or trench between "stations" would not contain some more missiles. In these circumstances, the other side's national technical verification means will not be able to spot all MX missiles hidden underground and constantly moved there. This pattern of deployment of ICBMs does not tie in with the new SALT agreement, since it does not promote confidence between the parties to the agreement.

The point is not only where a missile is stationed, but also how many such missiles will be in launch positions. Where is the guarantee that by hiding the agreed number of missiles, the Pentagon will not increase it, enjoying the state of impunity? In the opinion of the Soviet scientist, stationing of new ICBMs will enable the United States to possess a counterforce potential against Soviet ground-based missiles, that is, to have the first-strike advantage.

Another problem (or danger) indicated by the Soviet expert will be the heavily increased US nuclear arsenal. While at present every ground-based missile from the Minuteman-1 family carries one nuclear warhead, the MX missile will be fitted with ten individually targetable warheads more than 300 kilotons each. The United States plans to introduce 200 MX missiles. Consequently, its nuclear arsenal will grow by 2,000 warheads whose total yield will be well over the present figure. The argument adduced by American analysts that first-generation Minuteman missiles carrying one warhead each will be withdrawn by way of "compensation" will hardly convince anyone. There are only 450 of these missiles. If the Pentagon replaces ICBMs of this class with 450 warheads, the positions will be taken up, instead of them, by four times as many warheads whose accuracy and increased nuclear yields will far exceed the killing potential of the missiles withdrawn.

According to Mikhail Milshtein, the MX missile is a vivid demonstration of new and even more dangerous possibilities which are opened up by scientific and technical progress in the arms race. The United States is obviously wanting to re-impart to nuclear weapons the political significance they lost because of the approximate parity between the strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the USA.

Naturally, both the scientists of the two countries and their politicians foresaw such a turn in the development of systems and types of nuclear arms. This process of qualitative competition in nuclear arming, so pernicious for mankind, can be stopped only by the wisdom of political leaders fully aware of the danger of such competition for the destiny of peace. As far as the military aspect of this question is concerned, there cannot be ambiguous answers here. The intention of the Pentagon and American "hawks" to get the first-strike potential is becoming more and more apparent.

Prof Mikhail Milshtein, who is a member of the Soviet Peace Committee, stressed that Soviet public opinion cannot but be worried by such dangerous steps being taken by Washington. The issues of national security of the United States should not help develop destabilising systems of nuclear weapons. Such systems will only undermine the already found and sufficiently reliable mechanism of strengthening the national security of each of the sides--bilateral and multilateral talks, agreements and treaties to limit the arms race.

MX missiles not only can complicate future Soviet-U.S. SALT negotiations, they will also be a new challenge in nuclear armaments. Even people not versed in missile affairs realise that any new step to escalate the arms race will call for retaliatory measures from the other side. American adovates of the new MX ICBMs risk giving an impetus to qualitative changes in the development of modern systems of nuclear weapons and thus making the "Our missiles kill us" formula a reality.

33D CEMA SESSION OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETS IN MOSCOW

Brezhnev Message to Session

LD261010 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Follows the text of Leonid Brezhnev's message of greeting to the participants in the 33rd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance:

Dear comrades, esteemed guests,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and in my name I heartily greet the participants and guest of the 33rd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The setting up of the Council for Mutual Economic assistance, on the initiative of the communist and workers' parties of a number of fraternal countries 30 years ago, marked the beginning of the collective search for fundamentally new methods of multilateral economic cooperation. Now we note with satisfaction that a socialist type of international division of labour is taking shape and strengthening within the CMEA framework. This facilitated development of the socialist community as the most dynamic, stable progressive economic force in the world.

Many complex tasks had to be accomplished and difficulties overcome along this road. As in all living matters, they still exist. The activity of CMEA, the mechanism of its work, will undoubtedly be improved. But much has already been acheived. A big positive experience has been accumlated in the concerted solution to vital economic problems. Socialist economic integration has become part and parcel of our community, a mighty and stable factor, making for the all-round progress of the fraternal countries.

This is, perhaps, the main political result of the activity of CMEA in the last 30 years and, specifically, in the last decade, which was distinguished by the implementation of the strategic decisions of the 23rd special session of the council, embodied in a comprehensive program. It was precisely in the seventies that the main advantages of international socialist division of labour were revealed most broadly.

The social trend of the activity of CMEA, subordination of the entire system of cooperation and mutual assistance to the interests of the working people, materialisation of the principal aim of socialism, higher living standards of the people, became vividly revealed.

This is precisely why the vital problems of all-round cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, the prospects of its further deepening are constantly in the focus of attention of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties and the governments of our fraternal countries.

The social result of the development of the CMEA countries is one of the weighty evidences of the force of the internationalist ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which, as is common knowledge, from the very beginning underlay the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Genuine democratisation of international economic relations has been implemented for the first time in history within the CMEA frameworks.

Equality, voluntary nature, sovereignty, nonintervention into internal affairs, mutual advantage and mutual assistance are not slogans but live practice of the activity of the council.

Any country, irrespective of size and level of development has equal representation in CMEA agencies, has an equal voice. No one commands in our council. Our socialist community is distinguished by harmonious combination of national and international interests, respect of views and national specific features of each separate country. This is, certainly, one of the causes of the growing prestige of CMEA. Guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, the CMEA countries in the international arena, too, vigorously oppose any discrimination in trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. This is no time-serving course. It is motivated by the very nature of our system, the general trend of socialist foreign policy.

Cooperation of the CMEA member-countries is developing in the interests of universal peace and security of the peoples. The CMEA's charter, its programme documents and practical deeds are permeated with the ideas of peace. I am confident that the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will continue to be an important factor of the deepening and materialisation of detente, of ensuring stable peace and friendship of the peoples. This will undoubtedly be promoted by further development of CMEA's international contacts.

The Soviet Union is ready to continue promoting to the utmost the CMEA's efforts to broaden mutually-beneficial links with other states and organisations, to work for solution on just principles of fundamental objectives of world economies, for improvement of the whole system of international economic relations.

It is good that the jubilee CMEA session is a broad international forum attended by representatives of 12 socialist countries, a number of other sovereign states of four continents and also competent international organisations.

The CMEA marks its 30th anniversary in an atmosphere of intensive activities. Long-term special programmes, which determined the strategy of cooperation for the future decade, are to be put into life. The main objective now is apparently to shape the long-term programmes into a system of concrete agreements, to see to it that the next two five-year periods be marked by intensive production and scientific-technical co-operation. The CMEA bodies are bound to promote the raising of socialist production to the most advanced stages of science and technology, to help use the mighty productive forces of our states with the maximum effect.

All this will strengthen the basis for improving the living standards of the peoples of the socialist countries in the coming years.

It is most significant that an emulation drive of work personnels has been launched in honour of the 30th anniversary in our country and other fraternal countries. It is important to continue exerting every effort for educating the cadres of economic executives and the broad masses of the working people in the spirit of combining socialist patriotism with socialist internationalism. This is a common and time-tested line of the fraternal communist and workers' parties which act as the guiding and cementing force in organising all our fruitful cooperation.

The development of socialist economy in conditions of different countries gives broad possibilities for spreading and mastering effective forms and methods of management. It seems to me that for the benefit of the common cause, work should be invigorated in generalizing and using advanced experience. It is becoming a still more important reserve of our development.

I would like to wish the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the business headquarters of socialist integration, all who are linked with this important section of activities to intensify endeavours in search for new forms and methods of cooperation in order to increase its effectiveness, to strengthen friendship between peoples, to consolidate world peace.

I am confident, dear comrades, that you will attain new major successes in your fruitful activities.

L. Brezhnev.

Soviet Leaders at Session

LD261518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 33d session of CEMA opened in Moscow today. It is being held at the level of head of governments of CEMA member states. It was opened by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Participating in the session are Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Suslov, Ponomarev, Tikhonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov and Gorbachev.

Those present welcomed with applause the message of greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message was read by Comrade Kosygin.

Today's session is devoted to the 30th anniversary of CEMA.

CSSR, Polish Delegates Comments

LD262358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondents have been interviewing members of fraternal countries' delegations to the CEMA session. Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the CSSR Council of Ministers, made the following statement:

[Rohlicek recorded in Slovak, fading into Russian translation] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose greeting we listened to with great attention, set out very precisely the results of and prospects for all-round cooperation in the countries of the socialist community, said Rudolf Rohlicek. The example of Czechoslovakia shows how fruitful our joint work can be for fulfilling longterm CEMA programs. During the last 30 years, industrial production per capita has increased six times in our country. Our economy has not only insured reliable prospects for development but is also capable of developing at top speed leading branches such as power engineering, atomic engineering and electronics. The industrial strength of the CEMA member countries as a whole is now greater than that of the United States or of all the Western European countries together. Socialist division of labor, Comrade Rohlicek stressed, makes each of our countries an important link in the unified and cohesive economic system of the states of the socialist community.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, a member of the Polish People's Republic delegation and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said:

[Wrzaszczyk recorded in Polish, fading into Russian translation] The CEMA jubilee session, said Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, is a great event for all the countries of the socialist community.

I was greatly impressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greeting to the session participants, in which he called CEMA the business headquarters of socialist integration. During the past 30 years, radical transformations have occurred in the Polish People's Republic in the political, economic and social areas. The volume of our industrial production has risen 14 times. Poland today holds a leading place in the world in shipbuilding, construction of aircraft for agricultural purposes, and in the creation of powerful chemical production. Over the last two decades more than 4 million new apartments have been built in our country. We are certain, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk stressed, that along the way to developing our fraternal cooperation we will attain marvelous new successes.

Main Speeches on 26 June

LD262326 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

["Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The results of work done during the past three decades, prospects of further cooperation with the aim of increasing its effectiveness, strengthening of friendship among peoples and consolidation of peace are being discussed by the participants in the 33rd meeting of the CMEA session, that opened in Moscow on June 26.

The head of the USSR delegation Aleksey Kosygin opened the meeting and expressed confidence that joint work at the session will serve the further development of this cooperation, the deepening of socialist economic integration for the good of each country and the entire socialist community, the great cause of peace and international cooperation.

Addressing the meeting, the Bulgarian representative S. Todorov said that "our present problems and difficulties will be forgotten, but mankind will not forget the pioneers of the new economic order born by the socialist revolution, the creators of relations of fraternal cooperation between free and equal nations, the builders of our international organisation that is marking its 30th anniversary".

The Hungarian representative Gyorgy Lazar noted that in the thirty years of their cooperation the CMEA countries have attained a dynamic development that knows no precedent.

The strengthening of peace and security is a necessary precondition for continuing creative activities. The signing of the SALT II treaty is a big step along this road.

The GDR, noted the head of the delegation Willi Stoph, celebrates the 30th anniversary of the CMEA together with the 30th anniversary of the republic. These two events characterise historical processes that are most closely connected. History has confirmed that membership in the CMEA is one of the fundamental conditions for the creation of a socialist economy in the first state of workers and peasants on German soil. The GDR will further actively facilitate the strengthening of the alliance of CMEA member-countries, the consolidation of the cause of socialism. The GDR's population welcomes the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The forming of the CMEA thirty years ago confirmed the fact that socialism as a socio-economic system signifies a fundamental change in international economic relations, it was stated by the head of the Cuban delegation Carlos Rafael Rodriquez.

Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam were an example of backwardness imposed by centuries-long colonial domination. Now, as a result of cooperation within the CMEA, they are strengthening their economy and raising the living standards of the population. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has become a great force of attraction for developing states.

The CMEA, said the head of the Mongolian delegation J. Batmonh, is marking its anniversary in conditions of the extensive implementation of the comprehensive of integration programme and long-term special programmes of cooperation.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the head of the Polish delegation, noted that the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government resolutely come out for deepening the cooperation of CMEA countries and developing socialist economic integration. The Polish people welcomes the positive results of the Soviet-American summit in Vienna, the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. This is an important and necessary step along the road of eliminating the danger of nuclear war. The head of the Polish delegation condemned China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and stated full solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, with the other peoples of Indochina.

Ilie Verdet, the head of the Romanian delegation, noted that Romania particularly appreciates the CMEA's contribution to the development of cooperation between socialist countries, to the acceleration of the socio-economic progress of each member-state of this organisation. Romania's economic and scientific-technical cooperation with CMEA countries is of much importance for the stable and dynamic development of the national economy. Within the framework of these all-round interactions pride of place is held by economic relations with the USSR, a country that plays an outstanding role in the socialist community's development.

The meeting was also addressed by the heads of delegations of Yugoslavia, Angola, Afghanistan, Iraq, the PDRY, Laos, Mexico, Mozambique, Finland and Ethiopia.

In a message of greetings to the participants in the 33rd session of the CMEA, the chairman of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin expressed gratitude to CMEA member-countries for their valuable aid to Kampuchea and expressed hope that in the coming years the CMEA will continue and envigorate efforts to coordinate the activities of the CMEA member-countries directed at providing assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the speediest overcoming of the grave heritage of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime of genocide, in the successful liquidation of the threat of hunger, in the attainment of a good harvest and, proceeding from this, in rebuilding the country and ensuring a happy life for the Kampuchean people.

The meeting was addressed by the head of the Soviet delegation Aleksey Kosygin.

Kremlin Dinner

LD262122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government gave a dinner on 26 June in the Great Palace of the Kremlin in honor of the participants in the 33rd CEMA session.

Heads and members of the delegations of the CEMA member countries, of Yugoslavia, and leaders of delegations of friendly countries taking part in the activities of the CEMA were present.

Those present at the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Demichev, Tikhonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov and Gorbachev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

A greeting to the guests was delivered by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council or Ministers. He proposed a toast to the communist and workers parties of the CEMA member countries, to their central committees, to the general and first secretaries of the central committees of the parties, to the governments of the CEMA member countries and their chairmen, to the leaders of the friendly countries taking part in the activities of the CEMA, and to further fruitful cooperation for the benefit of the fraternal peoples and the cause of peace and progress.

On behalf of the delegations, a reply was made by Todorov member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

The dinner took place in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

27 June Meeting

LD270638 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--The 33rd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance continued its work in Moscow today. It is being held at the level of heads of government of the CMEA member-countries.

End of Session

LD261524 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the socialist countries has closed in Moscow. It was held at prime minister level. The council embraces 10 socialist countries.

OPEC MEMBER COUNTRIES CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

LD261228 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 26, TASS--A conference of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, was opened here today. The conference is held in private and the agenda, according to the press, includes the question of a possible rise of crude oil prices by OPEC member countries.

It will be recalled that the Western monopolies, taking advantage of the temporary reduction in Iran's oil output and its possible shortage in world markets, skyrocketed oil prices. In such a situation, economic observers point out, OPEC countries have practically no alternative to adjusting their prices to world market level.

UAE Oil Minister

LD261722 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 26, TASS--A conference of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) opened here today. Taking part in it are ministers of thirteen states-members of OPEC. They will discuss the situation in the world petroleum market, and also the question of new prices on oil.

The conference is proceeding in conditions when the real incomes of the OPEC countries are dropping due to constantly growing prices of goods they import from the industrially developed states and due to rapid inflation in the West. Another factor, influencing the dropping of real incomes from petroleum exports, is the sharp decline of the dollar's exchange rate in the currency markets of the Western states. The dollar is the principal OPEC unit of account. At the same time the major oil monopolies are increasingly boosting prices on oil products.

In this situation, as pointed out by analysts, the OPEC countries practically have no other way of defending their interests, but to bring the prices on exported petroleum in keeping with the situation in the world market.

Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister for petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, said on the eve of the conference that if the prices were raised, this would be done within "reasonable limits". It "must not tell negatively on the world economy".

The Western states are making attempts to pressure the petroleum-producing states. Thus, as noted by political analysts, at the forthcoming Tokyo meeting of the leaders of the "seven", scheduled for June 28-29, the United States intends to strive for the creation of a bloc of industrially developed countries as a counterbalance to OPEC. It is expected also that the question will be raised in the Japanese capital of drawing up a "joint program", including several measures spearheaded against the oil-exporting nations.

SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESS UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD261638 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 26 TASS--The socialist countries circulated a working document in the disarmament committee, containing the draft international convention on strengthening security guarantees of non-nuclear states, which had been submitted by the Soviet Union to the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It will be recalled that the USSR made a specific proposal aimed at strengthening security guarantees of non-nuclear states. This proposal was made in full keeping with the provisions of the final document of the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly and enlisted the support of the overwhelming majority of states, members of the international community.

Viktor Israelyan, the representative of the USSR, speaking at the committee's meeting today, recalled that the Soviet Union had declared some time ago that it would never use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce their manufacture and acquisition and do not have them deployed on their territories. The USSR expressed readiness to conclude special agreements with any such country and urged all other nuclear powers to act in the same way and to assume corresponding commitments.

Our country, he went on to say, supports the conclusion of an international convention, which, on the one hand, would embrace the states having nuclear weapons and prepared to give appropriate security guarantees non-nuclear states, and, on the other hand, interested non-nuclear states, which renounce the manufacture and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them deployed on their territories. The Soviet delegation expresses the hope, he said, that the disarmament committee would immediately set about preparing the text of such a convention.

Gerhard Herder, the representative of the GDR, Matias Domokos (Hungary) and Miloslav Puzek Czechoslovakia, in their speeches stressed the importance of taking such a step as a conclusion of the international convention on strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear states and urged the members of the committee to begin drafting the text of the convention.

GENEVA: SRV REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD262240 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 26, TASS--The permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the European headquarters of the United Nations Organisation Vo An Tuan gave a worthy rebuff to the slanderous campaign launched recently in the United States and other Western countries around the so-called problem of refugees from Vietnam. Speaking at a press conference at the Palace of Nations here today, he described as totally groundless the contentions that Vietnamese authorities are engaged in a forcible emigration of Vietnamese, are compelling them to leave their country.

In reality, he said, there exists a certain number of people who, for one reason or another, do not want to remain in Vietnam: They do not like the order, the social system established by the 50-million-strong people, its parliament and government. Then there are those who want to reunite with their families abroad. Nobody is preventing these people from leaving, but the Vietnamese Government cannot allow emigration to take place without control, in a disorganised manner or by illegal methods.

The Vietnamese authorities, Vo An Tuan went on, are cooperating with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the International Red Cross. They have also established contact on questions of emigration with a number of Asian states. These organisations and countries have no complaints about any absence of good will on the part of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Vo An Tuan rejected attempts of interference in Vietnam's internal affairs made by those who are now shedding tears over the fate of the refugees. The intention to convene a conference with the aim of interference in the sovereign affairs of Vietnam is impermissible and can only complicate the solution of the question of emigration of those who are planning to leave the country. Vo An Tuan resolutely refuted the figures of "refugees from Vietnam" named by the Western press, stressing that they are greatly exaggerated with the aim of artificially dramatizing the situation.

The Vietnamese representative noted that certain circles in the West are vigorously provoking the departure, first of all unlawful departure, of Vietnamese from the country. Should those who have now left the country wish to return to Vietnam, the Vietnamese people are ready to receive them, Vo An Tuan said in conclusion.

SOVIET UN OFFICIAL REFUTES CHARGE OF SANCTIONS-BREAKING

ID211038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, 21 June, TASS--The nonsensical invention put into circulation by the British press to the effect that the Soviet Union maintains trade links with racist Rhodesia has been resolutely refuted at the UN Security Council Committee on Sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Speaking at the committee, the Soviet representative stated that these reports by Western news media are slanderous fabrications and are absolutely groundless. The Soviet Union, as it has stated on many occasions, strictly observes all the decisions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other bodies of the UN organization on questions of decolonization, including decisions relating to the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. In accordance with this principled position, the USSR does not recognize the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia, nor does it maintain any relations with the regime, and Soviet foreign trade organizations have no direct or indirect trade, business or other contacts with Southern Rhodesia. The USSR strictly keeps to all the provisions of the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

The slanderous reports in the Western media, the Soviet delegate said, are simply an attempt to distract the attention of world opinion from the real sanctions-breaking and the campaign being waged in a number of Western countries for a unilateral renunciation of observance of the existing mandatory sanctions established by the Security Council against Southern Rhodesia.

The slanderous report put together by the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH and then seized upon by the U.S. press contained references to some Security Council documents or other on sanctions.

The fact is that no such documents exist.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON OUTER SPACE

LD231306 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The general debate at the current session of the U.N. Committee for the Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes has shown a growing interest in international cooperation in outer space.

Space exploration is among the global problems that will with time exert increasing influence on the life of every people and the whole system of international relations. It is precisely with an eye to this fact that outer space exploration is carried out in the Soviet Union, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the United Nations Organization. He pointed out that in the course of the flights of international crews in Soviet spaceships and orbital stations, tens of experiments have been made in the field of studying physical properties of the near earth space, space biology and medicine, material studies, long-distance probing into the earth's crust. The work of international crews will be continued: flights will be made together with Soviet cosmonauts by citizens of Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania. The Soviet Union also proposed that a French cosmonaut take part in one of the flights.

A considerable part of the Soviet space programme is devoted to the experiments whose results are widely used in national economy. This research is carried out both within the national framework and according to programs for international cooperation.

Taking part in joint experiments are the socialist countries as well as India, France and Sweden. The Soviet Union and the USA are continuing cooperation in the field of space biology and medicine. U.S. representative N. Hosenball said that early next year will be held the first manned flight of multiple use spaceship "shuttle". Its services can also be used by other countries and international organizations. The speaker pointed to progress in the development of cooperation between the USA and the Soviet Union in the field of outer space exploration.

The Soviet delegation issued a working document on one of the questions under discussion--delineation of air and outer space. Such a conventional boundary is proposed to be established at an altitude of 100-110 kilometres above the ocean level, while preserving for the space objects of other states the right to fly over the territories of others at altitudes below this boundary for entry into orbit and return to the earth. Under the Soviet proposals, all states shall have an equal right to use outer space for placing geostationary satellites.

CSSR PROPOSES DISARMAMENT DECLARATION AT UN

LD270518 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 26, TASS--Czechoslovakia proposed that an item on "adoption of a declaration on international cooperation for disarmament" be included in the agenda of the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly. This was reported in a letter from the Foreign Minister of the CSSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek, to the U.N. secretary-general, circulated as a General-Assembly document here.

The achievement of disarmament with the object of safeguarding lasting peace and all-round economic, social and spiritual progress of human society is possible only, given effective, constructive and constant cooperation between the members of the international community irrespective of their social and economic order or participation in political or military alignments, the letter says. The CSSR believes that it would be useful if the question of the development of such cooperation be all-sided discussed at the broadest United Nations forum. Consideration of this question should be accomplished by the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation for disarmament, the letter says.

RPP CITES KAMPUCHEAN BUDDHIST AT ULAANBAATAR CONFERENCE

LD220355 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Among the delegations that attended the fifth session of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace that has just ended in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, was a group of Buddhists from Kampuchea, a country where 6 months ago any manifestation of religous feeling entailed a death sentence.

(Kutch Barit), a member of the Kampuchean Buddhist delegation, said: We are sincerely grateful for the invitation to attend the Ulaanbaatar conference and represent the country whose people barely escaped total extermination. The Beijing great power chauvinists implanted in Kampuchea a regime of an unheard of ruthlessness.

Out of the 82,000 Buddhist clerics, a few dozen survived. Nearly 3 million people died within less than 4 years of the Pol Pot rule. Behind those horrendous crimes by the fascist clique stood the Beijing leaders, who were eager to turn Kampuchea into a huge military camp from where to launch their hegemonist schemes in Southeast Asia. Together with tens of thousands of tons of war equipment, China sent tens of thousands of its military advisers. The Kampuchean people, deprived of normal life and facing the danger of complete elimination, had no other choice than to stand up against the Beijing client regime.

Despite the defeat in Kampuchea, (Kutch Barit) said, Beijing has not foregone its expansionist plans. The Chinese are trying to revive the defunct regime, supply arms and instructors to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and impede the legitimate government of new Kampuchea joining the United Nations and other international organizations.

We were greatly satisfied that the Ulaanbaatar Buddhist conference condemned Beijing's great power hegemonist policy and appealed to the governments and international organizations to immediately recognize the People's Revolutionary Council as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The results of the Ulaanbaatar Buddhist conference enhanced our confidence in building a peaceful, independent and democratic Kampuchea, concluded (Kutch Barit).

Religious Freedom

LD241654 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Fifth General Conference of the Organization of Asian Buddhists for Peace has ended in the Mongolian capital, Ulaanbaatar. Now we read a report by our correspondent in Mongolia, Sergey Pravdin:

The conference discussed some key issues of our time, including ways of ending the arms race, disarmament and stepping up concerted Buddhist action for peace and international security. The delegates have stressed the great importance for the cause of peace of the Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic arms, which has been signed in Vienna by general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev and President Jimmy Carter of the United States. The documents adopted by the Buddhist conference made an appeal to all Buddhists and all honest people throughout the world to launch joint action for peace and disarmament. The conference resolutely condemned the Chinese aggression against the people of Vietnam and the hegemonistic plans by (Beijing) in Asia. The Buddhist conference also issued an appeal to the Asian governments, urging them to take all necessary steps to turn Asia into a zone of peace and prosperity.

The Buddhist organization for peace was founded 10 years ago. Over this period, the movement has grown and the (?sphere) of operation has been extended. For the first time, the Buddhists from Bhutan and Kampuchea came into the conference. I had the chance to talk to the Kampuchean delegate, Long Sim, writes Sergey Pravdin. He is one of the few Buddhist preachers who have survived the rule of the Pol Pot regime. Long Sim said that in the years of the inhuman Pol Pot regime Buddhists in Kampuchea were the target of harsh reprisals. They were sent to prison camps and jailed for wearing traditional orange garments. All Buddhist monasteries were plundered and many destroyed. A total of 80,000 Buddhist monks lost their lives. Long Sim had to save his own life by fleeing the country. He said the people of Kampuchea support the new government which has fully restored civil rights to its citizens, including the freedom of worship. The people of Kampuchea, he said, are still facing many problems but they are determined to revive their country and they will work for world peace.

EXTREME LEFT, RIGHT UNITING IN TERRORISM

LD242106 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Yuriy Stepanov commentary: "Extremism and Terrorism--Weapons of Reaction"]

[Text] Recently in Italy, Spain and various other countries of Western Europe, a new upwards spiral of political terrorism and violence can be observed. Shots are fired, handgrenades thrown, acts of vandalism perpetrated ever increasingly, hostages are kidnapped and men are dying.

It is obvious that all this cannot fail to alarm West European public opinion. People are trying to understand the true cause of the spread of political gangsterism now adopted by various organizations of the right and the extreme left in certain capitalist countries.

Characterizing the spread of terrorism as a political phenomenon, objective Western observers point out that its roots lie both in the political and economic difficulties afflicting the countries dominated by capital and also in the crisis of the capitalist society as a whole. Stressing the need to fight firmly against the adventurist activities of terrorists and extremists, democratic public opinion increasingly understands the inseparable link between this struggle and the even greater struggle for political and social transformations, for the democratization of public life, for the removal of their countries from the vicious triangle of unemployment, inflation and the rising cost of living.

However, alongside the objective analysis of terrorism as a product of capitalist realities, from time to time certain bourgeois spokesmen of mass propaganda broadcast provocative inventions on the alleged complicity of the Soviet Union in the activities of terrorist organizations in various capitalist countries. Last year allegations of this kind were made in connection with the tragic death of Aldo Moro, murdered by the terrorists of the notorious Red Brigades. Now another slander has been disseminated: This time on the links allegedly existing between the Soviet Union and GRAPO [1 October Armed Revolutionary Group] terrorist organization in Spain.

The provocative nature of inventions of this kind is obvious. It is not the first time that certain bourgeois organs of information have disseminated slanders about the Soviet Union, seeking in this way to misrepresent the substance of the foreign policy of the socialist state, to denigrate the constructive nature of the relations of the USSR with the countries that belong to the other political and social system.

Communists, including those of the USSR, start from the proposition that terrorism, independently of where it originates and whatever the ideological considerations inspiring it may be, objectively inspires antidemocratic states of mind in given circles in capitalist countries and serves as cover for the antidemocratic actions of reactionary monopoly circles. Regardless of the slogans used by extremists, their actions objectively serve the interests of those seeking to destabilize the situation in West European countries, of those seeking to hinder the process of social democratic transformations in the countries of capital, of those seeking to shift to the right the political axis of these countries.

Events of the last few days and weeks demonstrate that the activities of elements from the extreme right and the extreme left are becoming ever increasingly provocative. The press of varying political orientation in the countries of Western Europe, manifesting amazement over the fact that criminal terrorists nearly always succeed in making their getaway, has expressed the supposition to the effect that there may exist an international plot scrupulously prepared and generously financed with the participation of spying and sabotage organizations belonging to certain capitalist states.

Between rightwing and leftwing extremists a rather original type of union has recently emerged. The weekly EUROPEO wrote recently that rightwing extremism had established important contacts with leftwing extremists, with those who draw their inspiration from the Maoist theory.

Even more revealing is the statement made by a Spanish neonazi, who said that in order to fight on a worldwide scale against communism, we Nazis and extreme leftwing groups have decided to follow the same road. Elements of the extreme right and elements of the extreme left understand each other perfectly well. A rather eloquent admission!

Let us therefore make our deductions, friends and listeners. The adventurist and provocative activity of the terrorists, whatever their aims may be, is criminal. That is precisely why the progressive and democratic forces firmly condemn terrorism.

U.S. PREPARES 'QUICK STRIKE CORPS' FOR CRITICAL SITUATIONS

LD261421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 22 June, TASS--The Pentagon has confirmed officially that "intensive" preparation is underway in the United States to create a so-called "quick strike" corps for "critical situations in the Persian Gulf region and other hot spots." Speaking at a press conference here Gen B. Rogers, the new supreme commander-in-chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, announced that this expeditionary corps will number 110,000 men. In particular it will include the 82d Airborne Division and other U.S. Air Force, Naval and Marine subunits. He stressed that in the event of "emergency circumstances" these troops will immediately be dispatched from the United States or Western Europe. Any "hindrances" in U.S. oil supplies and any actions undermining U.S. positions in a particular country may be regarded as "emergency circumstances."

To judge from Rogers' statements the Pentagon is seeking to "take aim" not only at the Near East but at all "strategically important" parts of the world where a "threat" may arise to U.S. political-economic and military interests. The press reports that secret sessions of the so-called supreme interdepartmental group are now underway in the White House. High-ranking representatives of the National Security Council and of the U.S. State Department and Defense Department are taking part in them and are discussing specific political, diplomatic and military aspects of the use of special strike forces to intervene in the internal affairs of other states.

The creation of the "quick strike corps" is a component of the new global strategy which the U.S. administration is developing. It is designed to supplement the strategy which provides for the active use of states dependent on the United States in regional conflicts in the world's "trouble-spots."

According to the doctrine developed by the U.S. President's national security aide, the world's "hot spots" are situated above all along the so-called "arc of crises"--from West Africa to Central Asia. Central and South America, where the popular movement against the military dictatorships supported by Washington has developed, and even eastern Asia have been included recently in this vast region.

The United States has accumulated rich experience in military intervention. It is enough to recall the war in Vietnam and the landing of U.S. troops in Lebanon, the armed intervention in the Dominican Republic. The United States intends to use this experience under new conditions. The new U.S. plans for military intervention are aimed primarily against the young developing states which are struggling for true independence.

NAVY TEST LAUNCHES TRIDENT MISSILE FROM SUBMARINE

LD202128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0746 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 20 June, TASS--The U.S. Navy has conducted a test launching of the Trident missile from a submerged submarine in the Atlantic about 80 kilometers from the Florida coastline. This is the third test of this kind. The first launching of a Trident missile on 10 April of this year ended in failure.

U.S. AGGRAVATES CONTRADICTIONS IN WESTERN TRADE

LD250859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Gan report "Aggravation of Trade Contradictions"]

[Text] Washington, 20 June--President J. Carter has sent to Congress, for its examination, a bill providing for a change in existing US trade laws based on the results of the recent talks on the liberalization of international trade exchange. As is well known, these talks held within the framework of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) which amounted essentially to scandalous haggling among the Western countries, were a joint attempt on their part to mitigate the chronic contradictions in the struggle for sales markets. The elaboration of "agreements" has already taken over 5 years which have been marked by flare-ups of acute trade conflicts.

The common opinion is that the compromises born in anguish do not fully suit any of the sides, although they provide for a certain reduction of import tariffs, control over dumping, and "rules of behavior" for exporters. By resorting to pressure, the United States was ultimately able to wrest a number of concessions from its West European partners and rivals--which the White House intends to enshrine officially.

In his message to Congress, where the results of the talks are considered "inadequate", the President emphasized the aspects of the accords most advantageous to the U.S. side. The US exports' broad access to foreign markets--access insured by Washington--will, according to the administration's calculations give the United States additional economic advantage to the sum of up to $20 billion. As a result, as J. Carter notes, the United States can count on reducing inflation and lessening the foreign trade deficit.

These two problems, the press attests, are alarming Washington particularly. Despite all the measures which are being taken, inflation is now running at 13-14 percent while the deficit in the foreign trade balance reached record heights last year, amounting to $28.5 billion.

The press and specialists assess the government's assertions skeptically, believing that agreements cannot rid the country of its trade and economic adversities. This is also recognized by the IMF which notes that "the declaration and decisions taken at the talks do not mean the solution of the existing problems."

The validity of these forecasts is confirmed by the fact that, disregarding the accords, the United States, Western Europe and Japan are not ceasing their protectionist war against each other. Literally the other day the White House extended the duration of restrictive quotas on deliveries of special grades of West European steel, ignoring the loud protests from its NATO partners. Just before the Tokyo economic conference of the leaders of the seven largest capitalist countries, Washington put an "ultimatum" to Japan, demanding that it accept U.S. diktat in trade policy. As a "warning" the United States accompanied it by introducing new limitations on a number of goods exported by Japan. All this forces the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT to note gloomily that "in the sphere of international trade a battle is approaching whose like the Western world has not seen for 50 years.

KIRILLIN TALKS WITH FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD HEAD MILLER

LD251445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 19 June V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received W. Miller, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, and had talks with him on questions of developing scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and the United States.

CHINA

PRC'S TROUBLES CAUSE SUSPENSION OF CONTRACTS WITH WEST

LD212308 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] During his visit to the Netherlands, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang stated that the PRC has postponed the implementation of economic projects involving the participation of Netherlands enterprises. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes in this connection: All last year Beijing feverishly signed long-term economic agreements with firms in the United States, Japan and the West European countries. Businessmen were already rubbing their hands and calculating the profits which trade with China would bring them. Utopian forecasts were being made: China would import goods worth $200 billion in 8 years--it was hoped--and the Beijing leaders did not contradict them. And now when winter has come to an end the Chinese authorities have suddenly suspended contracts with 20 Japanese firms. Next, it was the turn of a $1 billion contract with U.S. steel. The Netherlands too has received an unpleasant surprise. It turns out that China considers contracts to be merely preliminary protocols. At the beginning of the Chinese boom, lucid Western political figures doubted the solidity of their Chinese partners. At the time, it was already obvious that in order to weave economic links with the West, China would need credits of such magnitude that it would be unable to pay even the annual interest. The national economy is in distress. The Chinese aggression against Vietnam has worsened this situation still further. A violent power struggle among the Chinese leadership has accentuated the political instability and the precariousness of its economic situation. Those who counted on extracting vast profits from trade with China should reflect on this.

PRC EFFORTS TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT 'RIDICULOUS'

LD230302 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our observer Oleg Vekov comments on the second session of the National People's Congress now going on in China: The main report at the session was made by the premier of the State Council, Hua Guofeng. Though the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY says the report will be published later, some facts have already become known to the journalists. For instance, Hua Guofeng spoke about unemployment in China as a crucial problem. Young people are those who are most affected. What steps do the Chinese leaders take to solve the problem? Judging by AFP reports, (?I would say) they are solving it in a most ridiculous way. Young people are provided with jobs at the expense of their adult (?relatives) who are forced out of jobs. So a father leaves his job to his son and daughter, an uncle to his nephew or niece, and so forth. In fact while some are being employed, others are being thrown out. (?Harvesting the wind), that's what it actually is. Of course, this will hardly help solve the problem of employment in the country, where, in the words of Deputy Premier Li Xiannian, 20 million people are jobless. There is another solution that the Chinese authorities are planning to resort to. The Beijing-published magazine ECONOMIC REVIEW reports that the leadership intends to export the surplus of China's manpower abroad. In short, China hopes to kill two birds with one stone: on the one hand to reduce the number of umemployed in the country and on the other hand to obtain additional foreign currency reserves so badly needed by the Beijing leadership for the purchase of technological--above all military-equipment in the West. The magazine has estimated that should 1 million Chinese go abroad and remain there for 3 years, China will get $2.5 billion in profit. But in what way? In the opinion of the magazine, it is all very simple. Those who will work abroad will be obliged to deduct part of their earnings, no less than a third of the sum, to the state treasury. This solution is spoken about in China as very promising. With the help of these methods, China hopes to solve the crucial problem of unemployment.

CARTER MEETS WITH JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER OHIRA

LD261644 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 26, TASS--A spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today that questions connected with the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna were discussed at the talks between the U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the Prime Minister of Japan Ohira. The American President expressed satisfaction with the results of the Vienna talks and described them as a big success. He said that the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II) had crowned the successful conclusion of lengthy and difficult talks on this question. President Carter stressed that the success of the talks in Vienna was largely due to the efforts of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. As a result of the Vienna meeting, the Soviet Union and the United States determined the main directions of the future talks on SALT III. The Japanese Premier Ohira stated on his part that the results of the Vienna talks are important for advancing the cause of peace on a global scale and expressed hope that the SALT II treaty will be approved by the U.S. Senate and enter into force.

End of Talks

LD261216 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 26, TASS--The two-day talks between Japan's Premier Ohira and U.S. President Carter ended today. The first round of the talks was held in Tokyo, the second in the seaside town of Oiso. One of the important topics of the talks were questions related to the forthcoming conference of heads of seven leading capitalist countries in Tokyo on June 28th and 29th. The Japanese side, the press points out, sought to achieve in this context the elaboration of a concerted course of Japan and the United States on questions of the energy crisis and trade contradictions to jointly resist to the other participants in the conference.

'OBSERVERS' SUGGEST U.S.-JAPANESE 'PLOT' AFTER TALKS

LD262224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" Program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] It is reported from Tokyo that President Carter of the United States and Prime Minister Ohira of Japan conducted the second round of their talks today at Oiso today. According to a Japanese spokesman, the situation in Asia was considered today; in particular problems of relations with China, the situation in the Korean peninsula, in Indochina and in Asean. This completed the 2-day talks.

In connection with the fact that the U.S.-Japanese talks took place on the eve of the meeting of the leaders of seven leading capitalist countries, to be held in Tokyo on 28-29 June, many observers are asking if there is some sort of plot going on between Japan and the United States. Representatives of both sides have denied this suggestion, but according to reports, doubts remain. As the press says, the discussions between Carter and Ohira must have included working out an agreed course for Japan and the United States on questions regarding the energy crisis and trade contradictions between the countries of the West, so that they can confront the other participants in the conference together.

KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH RECEIVES CONTINUED PUBLICITY

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD261031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[K. Belov article: "Korean People's Just Cause"]

[Text] The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis--a month which is being held at the decision of the WPC--starts tomorrow in the Soviet Union and many other countries of the world.

Precisely 29 years ago--25 June 1950--American imperialism and its Seoul puppets unleashed armed aggression against the DPRK. After 3 years of bloody war the courageous Korean people forced the aggressors to sit down at the negotiating table and to sign an armistice agreement. The international solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with the Korean people was of great importance in the DPRK's victory over the imperialist aggressors. The Soviet people gave fraternal Korea great material and moral aid and support.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party the country's working people have healed the wounds inflicted by the war. The Korean people's selfless labor made it possible in a short time to restore the ravaged national economy and to achieve great successes in every sphere of the economy, science and culture. the DPRK also enjoys the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in its peaceful building. In the postwar years more than 50 industrial enterprises, most of which are of great importance for the development of key sectors of the economy--the power industry, metallurgy, machine building--have been restored, modernized or constructed from scratch in People's Korea with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Nowadays the DPRK is a socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture. Mobilizing all their reserves, the republic's working people are at present working to fulfill the second 7-year plan for developing the national economy in 1978-1984.

But socialist building in the DPRK is taking place under the complex conditions of the division of Korea. Relying on the presence of American troops, Pak Chong-Hui's reactionary regime in the south of the peninsula is implementing a policy line of unprecedented militarization and is fueling anticommunist hysteria. And Washington, ignoring its former promises to withdraw the American troops from South Korea, is in fact regrouping and modernizing its armed forces in that region. At the same time the United States has significantly increased military aid to the Seoul regime. All this is exacerbating the tension on the Korean peninsula and is helping to consolidate the aritificial division of the country.

The DPRK Government resolutely advocates the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis and without external interference. It is precisely this which is the aim of the DPRK's peace initiatives which have earned it respect in the international arena.

The Korean people's desire to live and work in a united independent democratic state and their just struggle encounter invariable support from the Soviet Union. The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle will demonstrate once again Soviet people's lofty internationalism and loyalty to the cause of peace, security and the freedom of the peoples.

AUCCTU Greetings

SK251225 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 24 Jun 79 SK

[Text] The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR sent a cable to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. This cable is carried in [words indistinct] today's issue. The cable reads as follows: On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people for withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the realization of the reunification of the country on democratic principles, which will be observed in the Soviet Union beginning 25 June, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, in the name of Soviet workers, [word indistinct] farmers and (? the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR), extends warm and fraternal congratulations to the trade unions of Korea and all workers of the DPRK. The Soviet working people and the trade unions of the USSR, who are faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism, always stand on the side of the Korean people who demand an end to imperialist interference in Korea's internal affairs and withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Korean peninsula. The workers and office workers of our country fully support the recent efforts of the DPRK for independent and peaceful reunification. We are firmly convinced that the people of the socialist countries and the unity and solidarity of action of the movement of the world trade unions will provide cooperation in the efforts for successful realization of the reunification of Korea on peaceful and democratic principles. The trade unions of our country will continue to consolidate the fraternal friendship with the working people of the DPRK in the future, too, and will make every effort to insure the Korean people their legal right to resolve their destiny by themselves. We wish all workers and people of the DPRK new, greater successes in their struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland.

VISITING KWP DELEGATION CONFERS WITH CPSU LEADERS

LD251926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation, a delegation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] led by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committe and secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from 18-25 June. The delegation held meetings and conversations with Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, sectary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks were held in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

The sides informed each other about the activities of the CPSU and the KWP and the basic directions of the economic and sociopolitical development of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. A useful exchange of opinions on topical issues of the international situation and on the struggle against the policy of the imperialist aggresive circles was held. In this connection the importance of deepening and widening detente, of stepping up efforts in the interests of ending the arms race and of switching over to disarmament was noted. The Soviet side stated its support for the steps taken by the KWP and the DPRK Government aimed at the country's peaceful and democratic unfication. The sides came out for the further development of links and cooperation between the CPSU and the KWP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The delegation of the KWP left the Soviet Union today.

GROMYKO RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261956 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, minister of the foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Phan Hien, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), who arrived in Moscow for consultations at the head of a delegation of the SRV's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, Andrey Gromyko and Phan Hien discussed matters aimed at further developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations and exchanged views on the situation in South-East Asia and on other international problems of mutual interest. Phan Hien gave a high appraisal of the results of the meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, and emphasized that the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty is an important step forward in the cause of implementing the Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the field of disarmament and the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

Reaffirmed on both sides was the invariability of the USSR's and the SRV's course aimed at strengthening in every way the relations of unbreakable friendship and close cooperation between the two countries.

BURMA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS SOVIET VISIT

LD251324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad--U Myint Maung, foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today visited the Piskarevo Memorial Cemetery and laid a wreath before the monument to the motherland. At Smolnyy the guest visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum.

U Myint Maung left the Soviet Union today.

Commentary on Visit

LD261746 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Foreign Minister U Myint Maung of Burma has completed his official visit to the Soviet Union. His talks in Moscow concerned bilateral relations and urgent international issues. They revealed the two nations' striving to consolidate their friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has told U Myint Maung that Soviet-Burmese cooperation is founded on a community of basic interests and goals of the socialist states and the countries of socialist orientation in their struggle for peace and social progress. This community determines the coincidence or proximity of the two countries' views on the basic problems of today.

At the talks in Moscow the two sides supported the relaxation of tension, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament. In the light of these problems they noted the great importance of the meeting between President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and President Carter of the United States in Vienna at the signing of SALT II. Both sides expressed their mutual desire to make the international climate healthier and to eliminate the seats of tension in Asia and in other regions of the world. Tension still prevails in the Southeast of Asia as a result of the attempts by certain forces aimed at provoking conflicts, following a policy of hegemony and leaning on strength in international relations. Witness China's war of aggression against socialist Vietnam and its open interference in the internal affairs of other Southeast Asian countries.

The Soviet Union believes the security of Asian nations can be insured by joint efforts of all countries of the continent. This country will continue making its contribution to solving this problem. The Soviet leaders, during their talks with Foreign Minister U Myint Maung have said their country will always side with the nations who struggle for strengthening their independence and for following a progressive road of development and Burma is among such nations.

During his talks in Moscow U Myint Maung has expressed confidence that his friendly contacts and exchanges of views with the Soviet leaders will serve the further strengthening of the two nations' friendship and understanding and this opinion is fully shared by the Soviet people who highly appreciate the traditionally good ties between Burma and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA VIEWS REASONS FOR FLIGHT OF SRV, KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

LD251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "The Dangerous Propaganda Ballyhoo and Reality; Against Disinformation"]

[Text] Bangkok, June--The Thai press has recently been writing a lot about the so-called problem of refugees from Vietnam and Kampuchea. As is known, the propaganda organs of Washington, London, Tokyo and Beijing too have kicked up a row. There have been calls "to show compassion" for the "suffering," for "those who have been driven from their homes and their motherland." Attempts are being made to involve international organizations in "solving the problem."

What is behind this propaganda ballyhoo? Let us first refresh our memories as to the facts which the organizers of the present hysterical campaign either keep silent about or else distort so much that they do not bear even the remotest resemblance to reality.

First and foremost, one cannot fail to see that the reasons which prompted a certain category of Vietnamese to leave, are rooted in the times when the forces of reaction, primarily U.S. imperialism, held sway in South Vietnam and launched a war against that country's heroic people who fought for their freedom and independence. The aggressors' defeat and expulsion caused a mass flight by those who had feathered their nests by exploiting the working people and had closely collaborated with the imperialists. As is admitted in a report filed for the Singapore newspaper STRAITS TIMES by the New York TIMES service, "the United States is partly to blame for the sufferings of Southeast Asia."

A year ago the number of people leaving the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] rose as a result of Beijing's subversion among the Chinese community and its direct threats and incitements. It is no accident that the overwhelming majority of those who have left Vietnam are ethnic Chinese or, as they are called, "Huaqiao."

Vietnam's position on this question is well known. The newspaper NHAN DAN reiterated it the other day: "Our state wants all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to take part in establishing the new life, including the ethnic Chinese."

In the last few days Thailand's bourgeois publications have been full of reports from which it might be concluded that forces exist which want to artificially exacerbate the so-called refugee problem. Their aim is clear: by worsening the political distrust these forces want to check the development of cooperation that has begun to appear between the socialist countries of Southeast Asia and the other states in the region, thereby hampering the revolutionary transformations in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Let us consider separately the so-called Kampuchean refugees, about whom in particular a lot is written here. As is clear from Thai and Western press reports, most of them are the last remnants of Pol Pot's gangs. Fleeing from the people's wrath, they are in hiding in the regions bordering on Kampuchea in order to carry out bandit raids on the People's Republic of Kampuchea when a suitable opportunity presents itself.

Not yielding to the imperialist forces' provocations, the SRV continues to pursue a policy of developing good-neighborly ties with the countries of Southeast Asia. Such a policy is meeting with understanding among many local politicians and in public circles in which it is realized what lies behind the "refugee" propaganda campaign. Imperialism's conspiracy will not, however, succeed.

Korolev Commentary

LD270658 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Western propaganda and Beijing have raised a great deal of hue and cry over what they call the problem of refugees from Vietnam. Our commentator Vladimir Korolev makes these remarks:

No epithets are being spared to describe the misery of these refugees. But those who are now shedding crocodile tears over their plight don't dare to point to the real culprits of the problem. They don't dare to admit that hundreds of thousands of people had to leave Vietnam because of the Beijing leaders and reactionary American circles, the very quarters that started this campaign of slander against Vietnam. It is common knowledge that the war of aggression the United States waged in that country turned many Vietnamese into refugees. Some went away to neighboring countries, fleeing the horrors of that war. Others were forcibly deported by American invaders after defeat.

Beijing has played its own part in creating the refugee problem. When it was preparing aggression against Vietnam it tried to use ethnic Chinese in that country to provoke disorders and to incite them to leave. With both America and China suffering a fiasco in Vietnam, they have twisted the refugee problem around so as to hold Vietnam responsible for the plight of the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who have found themselves in foreign countries.

The purpose of this deliberate lie, political observers note, is to discredit Socialist Vietnam and to fan up anti-Vietnam feelings in the world as well as to drive a wedge between the republic and the rest of the Southeast Asian countries for it is these countries that have to accept the bulk of the refugees, most of them ethnic Chinese (?bullied) into flight by Beijing.

The Vietnamese Government is not in the least responsible. It is against illegal emigration because this creates difficulties, not only for Vietnam but also for the countries where these refugees are arriving, most of them ethnic Chinese. Vietnam has more than once expressed sympathies with the Southeast Asian countries and voiced readiness to cooperate with those of them immediately concerned, as well as with United Nations bodies for refugees. In this connection the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN noted that Washington, London and Beijing have suggested various international forums in order to condemn Vietnam. Vietnam, the paper stresses, has agreed to take part in such a conference if it is called by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs and if all the interested countries take part.

These are the facts about the refugee problem created by the enemies of the Vietnamese people.

SUSLOV, USTINOV RECEIVE VISITING GDR DEFENSE MINISTER

LD262220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Army General Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, who is in our country at the head of a GDR military delegation.

A conversation was held during which issues concerned with the further development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, as well as of topical international issues were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Ott, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

CZECH OFFICIAL HOSTS DINNER FOR KUZNETSOV IN PRAGUE

LD262126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, paid a visit today to the old town hall in Prague. The members of the delegation were present at the plenary session of the Czech National Council. Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet guests. Addressing the members of the delegation, he expressed the conviction that friendship and fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union were a reliable guarantee of the peaceful and happy life of the Czechoslovak people.

In a speech in reply, Comrade Kuznetsov noted that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are many-faceted in character and are developing dynamically on the unshakable basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in full accordance with the agreement on friendship and cooperation and mutual aid between our countries.

Visit to Federal Assembly

LD261034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which is currently in Prague, visited the CSSR Federal Assembly where they were received by Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In a friendly, comradely discussion, Indra spoke about the successes of Czechoslovak working people in the implementation of the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, noting in this connection the great importance of the close economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union. The international authority of Czechoslovakia continues to grow also thanks to the firm alliance and friendship with the USSR. He stressed that a special role in the further development of the fraternal cooperation between both countries is played by the meetings of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and also the regular exchanges of views and experiences between representatives of both countries at all levels.

Comrade Kuznetsov conveyed a message of greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

The relations between our countries have been raised onto a new, higher level as a result of the visit of a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the CSSR last year and by the adoption of documents during the visit, Comrade Kuznetsov said. He briefed representatives of the CSSR Federal Assembly on the course and implementations of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress aiming at the further economic and social development of the country, the rise of welfare of Soviet people, the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security and he discussed the work carried out for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Kuznetsov also covered the fundamental questions of the activity of the supreme body of state power of the USSR in connection with the new USSR Constitution and the recent elections to the Supreme Soviet. The conviction was expressed that the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet will become yet another contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the USSR and the CSSR, the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

PRAVDA CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

LD261045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 5 LD

["Own Information" report: "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has published an article devoted to Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland.

The Pope has visited a country which has fully drawn conclusions from its long experience and the often painful lessons of history, the newspaper writes. On the basis of these and of the desires for a dignified, just life for the people, the path was chosen on which Poland purposefully embarked 35 years ago. This is the path of socialist building. Fundamental national problems have been solved on this path--just borders and firm guarantees of independence, sovereignty and security based on inviolable alliances and primarily on the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Social transformations and industrialization have insured progress and new living conditions for the broadest people's masses and the whole people and have opened up broad prospects for development.

John Paul II, who has visited his homeland in the year of the 35th anniversary of its rebirth knows from his own experience the magnitude of these transformations, found evidence of them throughout his trip and saw their importance for the country and their irreversible character. The Pope's speeches voiced satisfaction with Poland's development and with the growth of its prestige--that is, with the people's present achievements. We are fully entitled to regard his words as a recognition of the results of the socio-economic development of the Polish People's Republic.

The pope visited a socialist country in which the PZPR is implementing a program for uniting Poles in the motherland's interests irrespective of differences in their world outlook. Poland is a country which attaches special importance to resolving the main problem of our time--the problem of peace. Peace is the highest goal of our people.

TRYBUNA LUDU notes that during his visit John Paul II repeatedly said that the motifs of peace, coexistence and cooperation between peoples and different social systems are particularly close to his heart. The pope, the newspaper writes, stressed many times the Vatican's desire to work for the cause of peace and its desire to contribute to consolidating peaceful relations on earth. His remarks acquired additional meaning during his visit to Auschwitz.

Along with the USSR and the other socialist community countries with which we are linked by firm alliances, Socialist Poland is among the states which are making the most active contribution to the struggle for peace, TRYBUNA LUDU continues. And so we react with all the greater satisfaction to the fact that John Paul II totally confirmed his desire to continue consistently the peace policy of his Vatican predecessors.

John Paul II's visit, the article points out, has revealed the changes which have been taking place since John XXIII's reign in the Vatican's position regarding a world which is guided by ideas other than those with which the Catholic Church is linked. During his visit to Poland John Paul II adopted world-outlook and historicophilosophical positions characteristic of the ideology which he represents.

We have never concealed or endeavored to understate the importance of the objective differences between the church's philosophy and Marxist ideology. In recognizing these as a real element in the modern world, Socialist Poland is guided by its constitution which separates church from state. At the same time Poland observes the principles of freedom of religion.

While remaining loyal to Marxist-Leninist ideology, the PZPR has repeatedly demonstrated--and this has also been reflected during the Pope's visit--that it consistently seeks the consensus and cooperation of all Poles in the work for the motherland's good, irrespective of their attitude toward religion. It is a question of cooperation whose aim is the further successful development of Poland.

We will continue to develop Poland under the leadership of the PZPR which implements its leading role in society, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA CARRIES ARTICLE BY SED'S NAUMANN

LD251551 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee: "Firm Alliance"]

[Text] The Moscow festival held in Berlin last year has remained a moving festival of friendship in the memory of the residents of the GDR capital. And now the Berlin festival is being held in Moscow. These cordial meetings between the inhabitants of our fraternal capitals strengthen the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The source of our commonality lies in the force of the idea of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--a force which unites us and renews the world--and in the high level of cooperation between our two states and peoples. And this is emphasized by the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the GDR and the USSR--a historic document signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

Berliners, like all GDR working people, are now preparing for the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, which we will celebrate 7 October 1979. At the plenum of our party's Central Committee in April 1979 Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said: "In the 30th year of the GDR's existence it is becoming increasingly clear that its formation really was a turning point in the history of the German people, in the history of Europe."

The GDR's development would have been inconceivable without the assistance and personal example of the Soviet Union and friendship with it. Thanks to the policies of the USSR and the other socialist community states and their monolithic cohesion and might, the European Continent has known no wars for almost 35 years--the longest period of peace in its history during the present century.

Never before have our people been so free, so happy and assured of their future as today. In the elections to the local organs of people's power held 20 May, the GDR citizens once again expressed full support for their socialist state, which is successfully paving the way to the future. The republic's successes are largely linked with its reliable partnership with the Soviet Union over many years and with the fraternal friendship which as also firmly united forever the capitals of our two countries.

Berlin, which was once the symbol of the bandit-like claims of German imperialism, the city whose towers in May 1945 proclaimed with red flags the victory of the glorious Soviet Army over Hitlerite fascism, is today a city of peace. Risen from the ruins, it has become the capital of our socialist republic and the center of its industry, science and culture. It is with precisely this--our dynamically developing, renewed city--with which Muscovites will familiarize themselves during the Berlin festival in Moscow.

This festival will be a special expression of our strong friendship and fruitful cooperation--cooperation between the enterprises, workers, engineers, scientists and workers of the arts of the two capitals.

Some 400 front-rank workers and innovators of Berlin plants, factories and construction projects have come to their Moscow colleagues on a train of friendship. They have all achieved good results in the socialist competition in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary. In the competition the use of Muscovite experience played a certain role.

Many Moscow construction projects are well known to Berlin construction workers. The team leaders Kolman and Shammler have come to Moscow from a housebuilding combine and their teams are competing with collectives headed by Surovtsev and Kapustin of Moscow's No. 1 housebuilding combine. Construction workers from the GDR capital will work on Moscow construction sites during the Berlin festival in Moscow. Such cooperation is also characteristic of other construction combines and production enterprises of our cities.

For several years now the Berlin machine tool-building factory has been exchanging experience with the Krasnyy Proletariy machine tool-building plant in Moscow. In May this year there was a successful routine exchange of workers between partner enterprises. We support and develop these forms of internationalist cooperation among workers together with Moscow Gorkom.

The Berlin festival in Moscow also means numerous meetings between good old and new friends.

The festival program is varied and interesting. Well-known Berlin figures in the arts will display their skill in numerous performances and concerts. The exhibition "Berlin--30 Years the GDR Capital" will describe the path traveled by our socialist city over the 30 years of the republic's existence. Works by artists of the GDR and its capital will be displayed in the manege.

Present-day ties between Berlin and Moscow continue the rich traditions laid down at the start of the century by the revolutionary workers movement of the Russian and German proletariat--traditions which received a new boost after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These firm ties laid the strong foundation of the combat alliance of the CPSU and the SED. An alliance which serves as the guarantee of the successful development of our socialist GDR and its capital, with whose present day we will familiarize Muscovites during the Berlin festival in Moscow.

YOUTH PAPER REPORTS ARRIVAL OF GDR YOUTH DELEGATION

LD261003 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Guests of the Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of the GDR Free German Youth [FDJ] headed by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, arrived in the Soviet Union on 13 June at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

At the airport the FDJ delegation was welcomed by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and V.A. Guseynov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; also among the welcoming party was W. Grabowski, counselor and envoy of the GDR Embassy in the USSR. On the same day meetings and talks took place between B.N. Pastukhov, Komsomol Central Committee secretaries A.P. Derevyanko, V.M. Mishin and Z.G. Novozhilova and members of the delegation. In an atmosphere of complete unity of views there was an exchange of opinions on topical questions of the communist education of young people and the further intensification of all-round cooperation between the Komsomol and the FDJ and the youth of the USSR and the GDR.

The leaders of the fraternal youth unions expressed profound satisfaction at the development of relations between the Komsomol and the FDJ and between the young men and women of the Soviet Union and the GDR. They stressed that these relations are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism and the combat alliance of the CPSU and SED.

E. Krenz described the FDJ's work at the labor and political activeness of the GDR youth in providing a fitting greeting for the republic's 30th anniversary.

B.N. Pastukhov stressed that the Komsomol and the Soviet youth, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism, will continue to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation with the FDJ and the GDR's younger generation.

Having provided information regarding the basic tasks of the youth's communist education in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 18th Komsomol Congress, he noted that the Komsomol organizations and young men and women of the country are developing their labor and political activity to greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL TALKS WITH HUNGARY--Budapest, June 25 (MTI)--Hungarian Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Minister Istvan Soltesz returned Monday from Moscow where he conducted talks with heads of the Soviet iron metallurgy, telecommunication and electronic engineering ministries about the further scope of industrial cooperation between the two countries. The Hungarian minister also called at several machine building enterprises and research institutes in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD]

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW MEETING

DW262050 Moscow in German to Germany 1620 GMT 26 Jun 79 DW

[Excerpts from statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during his 25 June stopover at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport on his talks with Soviet leaders Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko and Nikolay Tikhonov--recorded]

[Text] Announcer Aleksandr Gulyakovskiy: Speaking to journalists gathered at the airport after the talk, Helmut Schmidt expressed his satisfaction over the occurrence of the meeting with the Soviet leadership. He said among other things:

[Schmidt--recorded] I attach great importance to saying that we were grateful and happy about the Soviet leadership's taking the opportunity of our stopover--which became necessary for technical reasons, for reasons of refueling here in the Soviet Union--to have an exchange of views with us. I consider this a good token of absolute normalcy, of an extraordinary improvement of relations achieved in the course of the past 10 years between the Soviet Union and us, the Federal Republic of Germany. [end recording]

[Gulyakovskiy] On the contents of the talks held in Moscow Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the following:

[Schmidt--recorded] The two main issues were an exchange of views on the entire scope of world policy, including arms limitation, SALT II between America and the Soviet Union, SALT III, the followup conference of Helsinki which is to take place next year in Madrid, and also MBFR. I do not want to deny, however, that the other main issue naturally was the development of economic relations.

What mattered to the Soviet leadership was to present us their assessment on the meeting, so very important for the whole world, between President Carter and General Secretary Brezhnev. Besides, (?they have) informed us about many a detail. We were interested in listening to this Soviet assessment. In the course of the talks I was in a position to say that information we got from our American friends about the course of events in Vienna and that which we got here in Moscow was absolutely identical, even with regard to those points on which there was no unanimity in Vienna, as for instance with regard to other parts of the world, be it in the Middle East, Africa, or elsewhere. We considered it a welcome opportunity for a general exchange of opinion which, to be sure, went far beyond the Vienna meeting. We actually discussed all important spheres of today's world policy. [end recording]

UK PRIME MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO TOKYO

LD262031 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Britain, made a stopover in Moscow today on her way to Japan.

At the airport she was met by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Veniamin Dymshits, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Robert Wade-Grey, charge d'affaires ad interim of Britain.

Talks With Kosygin

LD262254 Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--The Prime Minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher stopped over in Moscow on June 26 on her way to Tokyo. At the airport the prime minister was met and seen off by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Veniamin Dymshits, the minister of Civil Aviation of the USSR Boris Bugayev and other officials.

Aleksey Kosygin and Margaret Thatcher had a talk in which they touched upon major questions of Soviet-British relations and international problems. The two sides expressed themselves in favour of continued relaxation of international tension, curbing the arms race and transition to disarmament. Satisfaction was expressed in connection with the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the signature of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Aleksey Kosygin and Margaret Thatcher reaffirmed the intention of the two states to develop mutual relations in a direction meeting the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Britain.

Taking part in the talk were: On the Soviet side--Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Veniamin Dymshits, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov, Deputy Minister of Finance of the USSR Stanislav Borisov, Assistant to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Boris Batsanov, member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR Vladimir Suslov; on the British side--Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Secretary of the Treasury Geoffrey Howe and British Charge d'Affaires Robert Wade-Grey.

Leaves for Tokyo

LD262210 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today left for Tokyo after making a stopover in Moscow.

At the airport the British prime minister was seen off by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Veniamin Dymshits and other officials.

The sendoff party included the British Charge d'Affaires ad interim in the USSR Robert Wade-Grey.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD261815 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy, arrived here today on the way to Tokyo. He was met at the airport by Nikolay Martyanov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was the ambassador of Italy to the Soviet Union, Guiseppe Walter Maccotta.

Leaves for Tokyo

LD261940 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy, left Moscow for Tokyo today after making a stop-over in Moscow.

At the airport Giulio Andreotti was seen off by Nikolay N. Martynov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

Among those at the airport was also the ambassador of Italy to the Soviet Union, Giuseppe Walter Maccotta.

U.S., PORTUGAL SIGN NEW ACCORD ON AZORES BASE

LD251045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov dispatch: "Base Agreement"]

[Text] Lisbon, 19 June--In Lisbon yesterday U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas Cruz signed an agreement on the American airbase of Lajes situated on the island of Terceira (Azores Archipelago). Under the new treaty, which will be operative through 1983, over the next 4 years the United States will pay Portugal $140 million for the use of the base, this "unsinkable aircraft carrier" at a strategic crossroads in the Atlantic. Of this, $60 million will go to reequip the Portuguese Army, chiefly to purchase American-manufactured combat aircraft.

The Portuguese press recalls that the Americans have been using the military base on Terceira Island, at which 6,000 U.S. servicemen are now permanently stationed, since 1946. Their presence on Portuguese territory was governed by the 1951 and 1971 agreements, which expired 4 February 1974.

KIRILLIN, FRENCH AMBASSADOR MEET ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD251418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 25 June--Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, today received Henri Froment-Meurice, the French ambassador to the USSR. During their talks they discussed prospects for scientific, technical, industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

HAIG'S NATO REPLACEMENT FAVORS NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD260430 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] U.S. General Rogers, who succeeds his countryman Haig as supreme allied commander, Europe, said a few days ago that he supported the deployment of neutron weapons in West European countries. Our observer Nikolay Gratisanov comments on this matter:

The change of guard at the NATO headquarters is characterized by the [word indistinct] of the nuclear weapons intended for Western Europe. Like Haig, Rogers continues to exert pressure on the European partners of the United States with the aim of persuading them to agree to the deploying on their territories the brutal mass destruction weapon designed to kill all living things.

He is doing this against the will of the public circles in the West European countries which are continuing to strongly oppose the neutron danger.

As we know, influenced by mass demonstrations, not a single West European government has been in favor of the proposal of the Pentagon and NATO leaders to deploy neutron bombs on their territories. Many politicians and representatives of leading parties directly rejected this proposal, which only promises new dangers to nations.

General Rogers began his agitation for the neutron bomb at a moment when the whole world, including Europe, is commenting [word indistinct] on the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. [passage indistinct] It is regarded as an important step on the path of ending the military rivalry. The SALT II Treaty is regarded as an example which may give impetus to the limitation of military confrontation (?in the world).

The NATO generals are striving to [word indistinct] against the SALT II Treaty to transfer the nuclear arms race on to another level, (?while) at the same time demanding the deployment of (?nuclear) weapons in Europe, (?including) [few words indistinct] missile and the neutron bomb. Thus NATO, under the leadership of the new [few words indistinct] continues the line which (?is alien to) the spirit of international cooperation and seeks to turn the countries of Western Europe into the stockpiles of the (?most) dangerous nuclear missiles.

BRIEFS

TURKISH-GEORGIAN POWER GRID--Tbilisi, June 25 TASS--An electric transmission line has linked the Georgian power grid with Turkey. 1,300,000 kilowatt hours of electricity are transmitted every day by the line from Batumi to Hopa in accordance with the contract signed between the Soviet Energomashexport organisation and the Turkish electrical corporation. When new capacities are put into operation, the export of electric energy from Soviet Georgia to Turkey is to grow in the next few years. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD]

IRANIAN'S REMARKS ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE AIM TO SOUR RELATIONS

LD261615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS observer V. Govorov article: "Contrary to the Interests of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] According to a report from America's AP agency, in an interview on Iranian television S. Tabataba'i Iran's deputy minister of the interior, alleged that the Soviet Union is "interfering" in Iran's internal affairs and, in particular, organizing disturbances in the province of Baluchestan.

Why, one wonders, has the Soviet Union suddenly needed disturbances in southeast Iran? S. Tabataba'i has a ready answer to this: The Soviet Union, it turns out, has "long been wanting to gain access to warm seas." "Soviet penetration of Baluchestan is not being carried out directly but through elements which it controls there." Just try to verify this. Hitherto rumors of this sort have been spread mainly by agents of the deposed shah and by people cooperating with imperialist special services. Iran's present leadership is very well aware of this. Its official spokesmen have repeatedly pointed out that there are neither facts nor proof of interference--direct of indirect--by the Soviet Union in events in Iran. What is in evidence is other, directly contrary facts, from which it unambiguously follows that right from the outset the USSR has displayed understanding and sympathy for the Iranian revolution and has shown solidarity with the aims set by the people's movement which has striven for Iran's rebirth on a national basis. Also well known are facts and evidence attesting to the Soviet Union's desire and readiness to maintain and develop with Iran friendly and good-neighborly relations in the full sense of the word.

In the past our policy of good neighborliness did not suit some people both inside and outside Iran. The shah's regime and the United States turned Iran into a base directed against the Soviet Union and into a policeman in the Middle East. The revolution has delivered it from the humiliating role of a servant of imperialist policy. This, too, is not to the liking of everyone. Some people are not averse to using talk of "Soviet interference", akin to stories of the "Soviet threat", to persuade the present Iranian leaders that the break with the past was precipitate and that they ought to think of a gradual or even partial restoration of the former policies.

Of course, it is very important to know--and we have repeatedly heard this--that the leaders of the Iranian revolution do not share statements like the anti-Soviet attacks of S. Tabataba'i. But statements of this sort, which are aimed at clouding relations between our countries, must not be overlooked.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI-U.S. WEST BANK 'AUTONOMY' TALKS BEGIN

LD261038 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Beirut, June 25, TASS--The third round of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations with the participation of the United States on questions of establishing the regime of so-called "administrative autonomy" on the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip began today in conditions of tough security measures in the Israeli town of Herzliya.

An Egyptian delegation led by Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil arrived in Israel to take part in them. The Israeli side is headed by Minister of Internal Affairs Yosef Burg.

Political analysts note that the regular Egyptian-Israeli meeting is proceeding in an atmosphere when Israel, disregarding everything, is brazenly consolidating the occupation of Arab territories. Thus, in the period between the second and current round of the negotiations, from June 12 to June 25, Tel Aviv launched the construction of several new militarised settlements on the Western Bank of the Jordan River, intended as Zionist foreposts in the occupied Arab lands.

In accordance with the designs of the partners under the separate deal, the regime of "autonomy" is called upon to replace a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem by scanty measures that have nothing in common with the national rights and interests of the three millions of Palestinian Arabs.

"The autonomy project, submitted to Begin and his supporters, it is reported by a REUTER's correspondent from Jerusalem, leaves to the Palestinians on the Western Bank and in the Gaza Strip only insignificant rights to self-administration in conditions of Israeli control."

AL-ASAD'S VISIT TO USSR 'TRANSFERRED FOR SOME TIME'

LD260806 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--A visit to the Soviet Union, planned for the end of June this year, to be paid by Ba'th General Secretary, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, is transferred for some time on mutual agreement. A new date of the visit is to be specified additionally. In the course of the visit it is planned to discuss international problems and also questions of Soviet-Syrian relations which are invariably friendly and cordial.

CHARGE OF U.S., ISRAELI INVOLVEMENT IN SYRIAN MASSACRE NOTED

LD240246 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Syrian Interior Minister 'Adnan Dabbagh talked in Damascus about the barbarian massacre carried out by terrorists of the reactionary Muslim Brotherhood on the military school in Aleppo, killing or wounding more than 80 students. The minister said: Members of that group have also carried out subversive acts in the Syrian towns. He accused the United States and Israel of openly supporting terrorists with the aim of weakening Syria's position towards the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty.

The fact that the parties to the separate connivance have taken part in this treacherous crime makes one think. For it is part of a wide-scale campaign of pressuring and threatening Arab countries and peoples that reject the capitulatory solution to the Middle East issue. Another part of this campaign is the formation of an American tactical strike force of 110,000 troops to perform the role of a policeman, as has been officially announced in Washington. In American military circles it is said frankly that this force is being formed primarily to be used against the Arabian gulf oil countries.

Still other elements in this campaign are Tel Aviv's continuous aggressive actions against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement and the As-Sadat regime's threats to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. On 21 June, for example, military maneuvers using live ammunition took place in Egypt. Political observers immediately linked them and the campaign being waged by the Egyptian authorities against Libya.

There is also the attempt to use so-called aid as a vehicle of pressure, such as the United States has done with Jordan. Finally, there are bloody crimes similar to those which took place in Syria.

But one must see that this filthy anti-Arab activity, including threats of military intervention, indicates the weakness rather than the strength of the participants in the separate connivance in the Middle East. For they are afraid of the determination and cohesion of the Arab world in the struggle against the capitulatory spirit and for their rights and vital interests. How many times have the enemies of the Arab world tasted the strength of the Arabs when they work in one front! From this emanates the desire of the participants in the capitulatory deals to weaken some of the links in the chain of the Arab front at any price, and the extreme measures and even direct crimes they perpetrate in order to impose their will on the Arabs.

PALESTINIAN FIGURE PRAISES USSR'S SUPPORT FOR ARABS

LD250815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 June 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Dangerous Repercussions"]

[Text] Beirut, 20 June--A 2-day international seminar at which the question of the calamitous political, economic and military repercussions of the Camp David agreements and of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal on the development of the situation in the Near East and the destinies of the Arab peoples was discussed has just ended in the Lebanese capital. It was held by the PLO Joint Information Service. Taking part in the seminar were representatives of the Palestinian resistance movement and the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon and various other Arab countries and socialist community states, including the Soviet Union.

The seminar participants were unanimous in their judgment that the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal are a new imperialist conspiracy against the peoples of the Near East. Your correspondent was told the following by Palestine National Council member Majid Abu Sharar:

"The Camp David agreements are directed against peace and against the fundamental interests of the Palestinian people and the peoples of the Arab countries. That is why we attach great importance to meetings of this kind, whose aim it is to expose to the world public the antipopular separate deal between Egypt and Israel. We will continue to fight that deal. The Palestinian people are not alone in this struggle. We have the Arab people, the peoples of the socialist community countries--headed by the great Soviet Union--and progressive and democratic forces all over the world on our side. The USSR is a staunch supporter of the Arab peoples' just struggle. This principled stand was reaffirmed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his talks with U.S. President Carter in Vienna. We are fully determined not only to wreck the new conspiracy between imperialism, Zionism and reaction, but also to achieve a just solution to the Near East crisis and to establish lasting peace in the Near East."

TENSION IN MAGHREB EXHAUSTING RESOURCES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD240150 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Andrey Nikolayev commentary: "The Question of the Western Sahara Should Be Solved in a Mature Way"]

[Text] The eyes of world public opinion are focused anew on the situation in northwest Africa, which has deteriorated visibly. Bloody clashes occurred recently once again between the units of POLISARIO and Moroccan forces, resulting in a large number of casualties. The Moroccan side recently reiterated its statement that the Moroccan forces can use the right of pursuit against POLISARIO units inside Algerian territory. In the meantime a message from Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia to the UN secretary general was distributed. In it he called attention to what he called threats of aggression which Morocco still directs against Algeria.

It is known that the Moroccan Government requested the UN Security Council to take effective measures to ward off danger to peace in northwest Africa. It is difficult now to predict the result of the debate on Morocco's complaint. But one thing is abundantly clear: All parties concerned should show self-restraint so that they may not be dragged toward military confrontation which will lead to grave consequences to the Arab Maghreb peoples.

The essence of the solution is defined in the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly. In them the Saharan people are recognized to have the right of self-determination. This right is supported by the nonalined movement and the OAU. In the final statement issued by the Nonalined Coordination Committee in Colombo, the right of self-determination for the Western Saharan people was confirmed as well as the fact that the issue should be settled peacefully as soon as possible. Many states support the peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara issue. In the communique issued at the end of the YAR prime minister's visit to Algeria the two sides called for refraining from using force and requested a settlement of the issue on the basis of the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined movement.

The Spanish-Moroccan declaration on the visit to Morocco by King Juan Carlos expressed the desire for helping remove tension in the Maghreb and bringing about peace in accordance with the principles of the United Nations. Mauritanian-Algerian talks took place recently. Their objective, according to the press, was seeking normalization of relations between the two countries and the establishment of peace in the region. Commenting on these talks, the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE wrote: The Mauritanian Government is seeking to get rid of the Western Sahara problem which has left a negative effect on the country's internal and external situation.

The truth is that the tension which has poisoned relations in the Maghreb for 3 and 1/2 years because of the Western Sahara problem is exhausting resources which could have been spent in economic and social development. Military expenditures constitute a heavy burden on the inhabitants, the American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says, because war has been detrimental to the economies of Morocco and Mauritania. The paper adds: Morocco is a rich country but the need to increase its military capability has hindered its economy. As for Mauritania, its economy is shakier. It is not difficult to deduce that the increased tension in the Maghreb contradicts the vital interests of those countries. A realistic stand is necessary to solve the problems of the Western Sahara.

SOVIET-MOROCCAN ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD202328 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Soviet-Moroccan economic talks have begun in Moscow. The Moroccan side is led by Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mining research. The talks deal with the scope of bilateral cooperation on solving the fuel and energy problems of Morocco, including the provision of Soviet technical assistance in the construction of a huge thermal station in Morocco using [word indistinct] whose reserves the two countries' experts are now studying. Moreover, joint exploration work for oil and gas is taking place in Morocco. Within the context of Soviet-Moroccan economic cooperation the Soviet Union provides its aid which has become traditional in the preparation of national cadres, and with its aid several water and electrical installations have been built. The fruitful cooperation between the two countries is based on the exact adherence to the principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and mutual benefit.

Among the characteristics of Soviet relations with Morocco, as with other Arab countries, is that they are not built in a way that harms third country interests. The present Soviet-Moroccan talks will widen the scope of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

PDRY PLANNING MINISTER CITES SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

LD230232 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] PDRY Planning Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali described Soviet economic aid to Arab countries as disinterested. Today he began talks on cooperation. He pointed out that bilateral relations are widening in a fruitful way and that his country enjoys large-scale aid in the planning of several big projects in the fields of energy, agriculture, fishing, communications and others.

PDRY DELEGATION STUDIES SOVIETS' WORK DURING USSR VISIT

LD210953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--M. al-Madhi and A. al-Ghanim, members of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and members of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, were in the Soviet Union from 31 May through 13 June. The guests familiarized themselves with the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium and permanent commissions, as well as with the work of local organs of power.

Meetings and talks were held with A. Duysheyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and A. Ya. Sukharev, chairman of the board of the USSR-PDRY Friendship Society and USSR first deputy minister of justice. Talks were also held at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, at departments of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and at the Moscow city soviet.

The guests visited the Turkmen SSR, where they had talks with B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, familiarized themselves with the activities of the oblast, city and settlement soviets in Marryskaya Oblast and visited the Karakum Canal, kolkhozes, a sovkhoz and enterprises.

INTER-AFRICAN MILITARY FORCE CRITICIZED

LD270800 Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] It has been learned from [word indistinct] that the French authorities have asked Senegal [words indistinct] to create a new military base in this country. Our commentator Grigoriy Yefimov writes on this subject:

The American magazine FOREIGN POLICY wrote in one of its latest issues that at the moment about 15,000 NATO soldiers are in military bases in different parts of Africa. The setting up of a new base of this type will reinforce the military presence of NATO in Africa, something to which large circles of African opinion are opposed. It goes against the aspiration of the people of the continent towards true independence, and contradicts the letter and the spirit of the OAU Charter. So the imperialist powers are going in for maneuvers in order to lull the vigilance of the Africans and to consolidate their military position in this part of the world. One of these maneuvers consists of forming a separate military bloc made up of six West African countries. Nigeria, Benin, Guinea and other countries of the area came out decisively against this. The authors of the plan of the bloc of six then declared that the armed forces of this narrow grouping could become the kernel of future inter-African armed force. At the last continental summit a huge majority of African countries came out against this enterprise, which is dangerous for the peoples of Africa.

During a debate on the bloc of six project many questions came up to which its supporters could not, or rather would not, give a clear answer. Who, for example, would arm and finance this bloc? Who would supply the higher officers? And so on. It must be noted that the presumed participants themselves could not solve any of these problems. So it is quite easy to understand that the arming and the financing of the six would be taken on by Western powers, and that it is their officers who would command the armed forces. It boils down to the fact that if the bloc of six is formed, its armed troops and later the inter-African force set up based on them would have to carry out [word indistinct] the will of someone else. [word indistinct] set up [word indistinct] military groupings in Africa, attempts to create inter-African forces controlled by the West, [word indistinct] the military presence of the NATO countries, to aggravate the situation in the continent, and would strengthen the position of the South African racists who benefit from NATO support, and finally would affect the process of the complete decolonization of that part of the world.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET FRELIMO'S MACHEL ON ANNIVERSARY

LD251058 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent a message to the FRELIMO president, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"We note with satisfaction that the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments are strengthening and developing. We express confidence that Soviet-Mozambique relations, based on the community of aims in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress, will continue steadily developing in full accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries," the message runs.

MUSLIM LEADER INTERVIEWED ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN USSR

LD270502 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] On the freedom of religion in the Soviet Union: We often receive letters in which the authors ask about the position of religion in the Soviet Union, about the possibility of Muslims being able to go on pilgrimage, about relations between them and their fellow believers in foreign countries and about the way they are preparing to celebrate the 1400th year of the Hegira and other questions.

The well-known Soviet Islamic researcher Abdallah Wahhabov met with His Eminence Mufti Abdul Bari Isayev, chairman of the Religious Administration of the Muslims of the European Part of the Soviet Union, and asked him the following questions. Here, we present a translation of the interview with His Eminence Mufti Abdul Bari Isayev.

Question: Your Eminence, you had led the Soviet pilgrims in the recent performance of the pilgrimate rite. What is your view on the manner of performing this rite?

Answer: In the name of God the merciful and the compassionate, pilgrimage is one of Islam's five duties. Soviet Muslims go on pilgrimage every year. I was lucky to lead the pilgrims in the recent pilgrimage to holy Mecca and Medina. Included in the delegation were Muslims from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tadhikistan, Turkmenia, Tataria and Bashkiria. We performed all the pilgrimage rites. During pilgrimage, there was an opportunity to meet with our brothers in religion from other countries. My colleagues and I answered their questions about the life of Soviet Muslims. I told them that no one raises obstacles to saying prayers or performing rites in mosques or in the houses of the believers. I told them that we often welcome in our country our brothers in religion in the form of various delegations. They visit our mosques and say prayers with us and they personally verify the truth of what we say. During the pilgrimage we met with religious leaders from other countries. We exchanged views with them on affairs of religion. I believe that the pilgrimage was successful and it took place in accordance with the teachings of the Islamic religion.

Question: In a statement by your eminence, you stated that you made several contacts with Muslims of other countries during the pilgrimage. What are the other relations that link the Muslims of the Soviet Union with their brothers in faith of other countries?

Answer: Our Muslim guests noted their impression in the Islamic magazine which is published monthly in our country. They noted with complete satisfaction that the Soviet Union zealously safeguards the Islamic ancient momuments and that all the splendors of the leading Islamic civilization, schools and ancient mosques, are under the care of the state. The library of the mosque Tal Ash-Shaykh particularly impresses our guests from any Islamic country. The library includes the rarest Islamic books including the famous manuscript of the Koran of 'Uthman which had been transcribed about eight centuries ago and which had been given to Soviet Muslims in accordance with Lenin's special decree.

Question: Can His Eminence the Mufti talk to us about the preparations of the Soviet Muslims for celebrating the important Islamic world event--the 1400th year of the Hegira?

Answer: We are getting ready to celebrate this event with all determination and pleasure. We are in the process of renovating the mosques, and we recite the teachings of religion. And we are calling on our brothers in faith to consolidate peace and friendship among nations and to honestly work for the prosperity of nations and to do good deeds as god has ordered.

Question: Your Eminence, you mentioned that you are repairing the mosques, and it is well-known that religion is separate from the state. Do you receive aid from the state to carry out the renovation work?

Answer: Yes, the state does not interfere in our religious affairs. But when we ask the state to give aid for the renovation work, the state does not hesitate in doing this. It gives us the required aid. We have our share of the building materials, communications, technology and construction workers. Through all this, we are able to repair and maintain the mosques and in this manner, the Rajistan Square in Samarkand and the tomb of Isma'il al-Bukhari, the Barakat Khan School which includes the headquarters of Mufti Ziautdin Babakhanov, leader of Soviet Muslims and mosques, and the other riches of Islamic architecture have their splendor and original image restored to them.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUCCESSES PLENTIFUL IN MOSCOW

LD270511 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The population of Moscow is annually increasing by 100,000 people, the number of automobiles in the capital is double the figure for ten years ago, yet the environment is cleaner than ever before. This has become possible thanks to the purposeful activity of the city authorities in creating a favourable environment for the Soviet capital. To restore the oxygen balance of the city at least 25 square metres of verdure are needed per Muscovite, yet the average figure now is 44 square metres. Of course, the purity of Moscow's air does not depend only on the level of greenery. The bulk of Moscow's enterprises now have highly effective dust-catching and gas-cleaning facilities, which annually retain up to 770,000 tons of harmful admixtures. The most unhygienic enterprises were liquidated, including 4,500 small boiler rooms. They were replaced by big gas-fueled heat and power plants.

Lorries are being gradually switched to liquified-gas fuel: Over 6,000 have already been re-equipped and the figure will be brought up to 15,000 by 1980. An experimental consignment of electromobiles were placed into service. The concentration of carbon monoxide is also to be lowered through the wholesale application of so-called neutralisers of exhaust gases.

The problem of filtering industrial and household sewage is being successfully solved. Filtering facilities have a daily capacity of over six million cubic meters of water, which is more than the city consumes. Over five million cubic metres of drinking water are daily used in Moscow. The second section of an industrial water main is under construction.

The cleaning of the bed of the Moskva River is drawing to a close. Within the city boundaries, bottom deposits are to be replaced by 5.5 million cubic metres of clean river sand. This job has not been completed but the fact that fish returned to Moskva River and that wild ducks settled on many lakes and ponds, is evidence of the efficiency of the steps taken.

PARTY STUDY COURSE FOR GORISPOLKOM CHAIRMEN ENDS

LD261311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Studies"]

[Text] Studies have finished for another session of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for raising the qualifications of leading party and soviet cadres. [paragraph continues]

For a month the institute's students--the chairmen of the gorispolkoms of republic, kray and oblast centers and other big cities in the country--studied topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, the practice of communist building and the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and ideological activity in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the theses and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Particular attention was paid in the study process to the questions of further improving the leadership of state, economic, social and cultural building and the soviets' styles and methods of work in the light of the new USSR Constitution's demands.

The students were addressed by the following: V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V. E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya. I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department; N. Ye. Kruchina, V. I. Lobusov and M. V. Gramov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; A. V. Bachurin, deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan; B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; N. A. Shchelokov, M. A. Prokofyev, B. V. Petrovskiy, S. P. Pavlov and G. N. Fomin, ministers and chairmen of USSR state committees; Academicians D. M. Gvishiani and V. M. Glushkov; executives of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and professors and lecturers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

An exchange of work experience took place at the classes. The following addressed students on topical questions of soviets' activity: Sh. Zhanybekov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; V. G. Boyko, chairman of Dnepropetrovskiy Oblispolkom; S. N. Sabaneyev, chairman of Rostovskiy Oblispolkom; V. M. Gayevoy, second secretary of Kiev Gorkom, and L. N. Zaykov, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom.

The institute's students acquainted themselves with the activity of local soviet Gorispolkoms in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast, visited facilities of the Moscow subway construction administration and the K. D. Panfilov Academy of Municipal Services and met with leading production workers.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES MEDICAL SHORTAGES

LD251524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet is underway in Kiev. The deputies are discussing questions connected with further improving medical services for the population. The republic health system's budget reached R2.2 billion during the past 5-year plan and the 3 years of the present 5-year plan.

The session is also noting shortages, of which there are still quite a few in the medical service. Taking part in the working session is Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 26 JUNE

LD270605 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Over 200,000 tons of grain crops have been threshed in Azerbaijan, where many places had flattened grain crops due to rain and hail. But good organization and work is saving the situation. (1100 GMT)

Kuban farmers began cutting grains and pulses on the 2 millionth hectare. Cereals have been threshed on almost 400,000 hectares. (1400 GMT)

Rye has formed ears in Altayskiy Kray, where winter crops now occupy almost 150,000 hectares. The crops have kept well and promise a high yield. (1600 GMT)

Combine operators in the Kuban have threshed 1 million tons of grain crops. Sale of grain to the state has started. (1750 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS PROGRESS IN TENDING CROPS

LD261229 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Harvest Reserves"]

[Text] The beginning of the summer is a time of tireless concern for the harvest for the crop farmers. Striving not to waste a single minute of the time which is so precious now, the rural workers are doing everything possible to grow the maximum amount of grain, potatoes, vegetables, feed and all other types of crop husbandry produce on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The grain fields are a special concern. They cover about 130 million hectares. Over large areas the farms are tending the winter and spring grain crops and industrial and vegetable crops and are taking steps to insure that every hectare sown yields a good harvest. The results of this work are already being assessed in a number of places on the basis of threshing yields.

Thus, the Kuban farmers intend to harvest no less grain this year than last. Good yields of wheat and barley are being obtained on the irrigated lands of the southern Ukraine and Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and the North Caucasus. Taking into consideration the prevailing conditions here many farms are carrying out supplementary and second sowings of buckwheat, millet and other crops on irrigated land.

This year corn being grown for grain has been sown on 3,361,000 hectares--which is more than last year. Seeking to expand its areas further, the majority of farms have also decided to cultivate "by methods applicable to grain production" those corn fields which had been earmarked for fodder purposes. In the Ukraine, this work has already been carried out on 580,000 hectares, in the RSFSR on 150,000 hectares and in Uzbekistan on 40,000 hectares. In return, in order to obtain green matter for silaging, secondary and postharvest sowings are being carried out. In Krasnodarskiy Kray it is planned to increase corn grain production to almost 1 million tons. The spaces between rows are now being cultivated here and, where possible, irrigation operations are also being carried out.

Competition to harvest 100 quintals of corn grain [per hectare] where there is irrigation and 60-70 quintals on nonirrigated land is acquiring broad scope. [paragraph continues]

An example is being set here by the farmers of Uzbekistan where over 1,000 Komsomol and youth teams have set themselves the goal of achieving 100-quintal yields. Work on the fields is continuing around the clock. Ruzamet Yarlykov's team in the "Leninizm" Kolkhoz, Gurlenskiy Rayon, Khorezmskaya Oblast, has already completed the second irrigation and topdressing of the plants with fertilizers. The rayon's other 16 teams have also completed this work. In Uzbekistan as a whole, the second irrigation of the corn crop has been carried out on more than half of the areas. The farms of Syrdarinskaya, Kashkadarinskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts, where only one-fourth of the plantations have been irrigated a second time, are called on to step up this work. The workers of the fields of Kabardino-Balkaria are displaying constant concern for obtaining a good harvest. Not a single hectare here has been deprived of individual attention. The machine operators are promptly carrying out interrow cultivation, earthing up and the plants' topdressing. Every day the crops are irrigated on 5,000 hectares. The areas sown with corn cultivated for grain have been greatly expanded in Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts where a complex of measures to obtain a good harvest is also being implemented.

The situation is lively on the sugar beet fields. The plants' optimum density has been created on over 3.5 million hectares. This important work has been completed in the Ukraine, southern Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and many oblasts of the RSFSR. The main thing now is to carry out promptly the interrow cultivation operations and measures to destroy weeds, pests and diseases. Most of the crops have already been treated twice. As a rule, with a view to preserving the productive moisture, shallow hoeing operations are carried out using rotary implements. A. Lunin, machine operator at the "Komsomolets" Sovkhoz, Tambovskaya Oblast, has installed special blades and harrows on a cultivator with whose aid a high standard of soil loosening is being achieved. The cotton plants are growing. On many tracts of land they are already at the stage of forming flower buds. To accelerate the development of plants, the cotton growers are irrigating the vegetation, applying topdressing and preventing the formation of soil crust. The tending of the flax crop is coming to an end.

Potatoes have been planted on 3.2 million hectares. Some farms of Bryanskaya, Leningradskaya, Tulskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts have planted them on additional areas. In the southern regions they are already beginning to harvest this crop. Some 3,000 tons of early potatoes have been shipped from Georgia for the all-union stocks. With a view to accumulating a valuable crop it is very important not to delay in tending the crops, particularly in earthing up the shoots. There are many instances of delay in tilling the soil where tomato, cabbage, carrot and table beet crops are growing. Fresh vegetables are only now beginning to be harvested and already difficulties have arisen in a number of places regarding the sale of cucumbers, radishes, garlic, and spring cabbage. Alarm calls of this sort have reached the editorial office from Uzbekistan and Khersonskaya, Krymskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts.

In displaying concern for each hectare of the crops the crop farmers are striving to grow as large a harvest as possible and to give the country more high-quality agricultural output.

GRAIN HARVEST STARTS EARLY IN KRYMSKAYA OBLAST

LD261331 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent A. Soldatskiy report: "The Crimea Is Harvesting Grain"]

[Excerpt] Krymskaya Oblast--There are unprecedented contrasts in the grain fields of the Crimea this year. [paragraph continues]

Just now you can find winter wheat with completely green ears in one place and with grain at the waxy-ripeness stage in another. Winter barley is fully ripe, its whitish expanses standing out sharply against those cereals still ripening. Combines are also in operation here. The barley harvest is in full swing in the oblast. Local farmers cannot remember a harvest as early as this. It is 10-12 days earlier than usual. It should also be said that this has not caught machine operators napping. They have prepared equipment and threshing floors in good time. Right from the start all harvesting units joined in the work, and what is more, across the whole front at once, without false starts or trial runs [proba].

"True, every field must be carefully inspected," Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Krivorotov, chairman of the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, emphasized. "After all, you can't cut barley before the grain is ready. But it is also dangerous to delay too long. With the present hot spell and the winds you could lose the harvest.

INCREASE IN SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT TO AGRICULTURE NEEDED

LD260943 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Yu. Grachev report: "Paying Special Attention to the Countryside's Orders"]

[Text] The most strenuous, busiest time in the countryside--the harvesting time--is approaching. It requires the mobilization of all forces and facilities and the use of every opportunity and reserve from the crop farmers' technical arsenal. Above all, this concerns the organization of the machinery and tractor pool and the use of progressive methods.

Much here depends on the mobilization of the efforts of the industrial enterprises which deliver machinery, spare parts, fuel and lubricants, mineral fertilizers and so forth to the farms. This was given particular emphasis at yesterday's session of the All-Union Operations Staff for Material and Technical Supplies for Agriculture. Opening it, A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, said that in the days remaining before the harvest it is essential to make every effort to complete the repair of harvesting equipment, and prepare grain and other combine harvesters, trucks, reaping machines, and loading and unloading mechanisms fully for the harvest. But many industrial enterprises are lagging behind in the delivery of spare parts. Thus, the Krasnoyarsk production association for grain harvesting combines and the Tula combine plant have fallen into arrears in supplying the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a considerable quantity of screens for harvesting units, casings [oboyma], tilting chambers [naklonnyyee kamery], disks, and panels.

In addition, through the fault of these plants the farms have failed to receive several thousand reapers for "Sibiryak" and "Niva" combines. This is leading to the point where some of the new machines will not be able to take part in harvesting work. In addition, a number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have fallen considerably behind in dispatching tractors and harvesting equipment for the countryside.

The staff session noted that the delivery of tractor trailers by the plants of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry is proceeding badly. In particular, the Dzhankoy machine building plant, the Orsk tractor trailer plant and the "Kirgizavtomash" plant are in arrears.

Not all is well with deliveries of tires and industrial rubber articles, particularly those produced by the Kursk, Balakovo and Belaya Tserkov industrial rubber article plants, and the "Nizhnekamskshina" and "Bobruyskshina" production associations under the management of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

Those taking part in the session seriously rebuked the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, several of whose plants are disrupting the delivery of mineral fertilizers, calcium carbide, feed phosphates and pesticides to the kilkhozes and sovkhozes. This situation is further aggravated by the fact that the USSR Ministry of Railways is delivering cars for loading with finished output in an unrhythmical manner. Thus, by 1 June about 700,000 tons of mineral fertilizers had accumulated in the country's chemical enterprises and the railway workers are in a hurry to ship them. As a result, in a number of places the kolkhozes and sovkhozes cannot apply topdressing to the crops.

The session also examined other questions connected with preparation for the forthcoming harvesting campaign. Specific measures have been elaborated aimed at liquidating the lag in material and technical supplies to agriculture.

Responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the work of the staff.

NEW CORN-GROWING TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED IN THE SOUTH

LD241236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] TASS observer (Daniel Smirnov) talks about a new agricultural technique being tested in corn fields in the south of the country called industrial technology for cultivating corn for grain. The method was worked out in cooperation with Hungarian and Moldavian specialists and was first tried in Chadyr-Lunga Rayon. The harvest was programmed and computer techniques were used to make plans for applying fertilizer and herbicides. This eliminates manual labor through the approved system of machines and minimizes the use of chemicals and the number of soil-tilling operations. Briefly, the new technology consists of harrowing in autumn, applying full amounts of fertilizers and plowing, levelling winter fallows, and sprinkling application of herbicides directly before sowing.

There is then no need for further work with seeds and no more problems with weeds. Last year farmers in Chadyr-Lunga Rayon obtained yields of 61.5 quintals of grain per hectare on 18,000 hectares without irrigation. The price of a quintal of grain is halved and labor reduced four to five times. Scientists calculate that the application of the technology throughout the country would save 600,000 man days and 30,000 tons of fuel representing a saving of R8 million.

The new technique is being tested in the Kuban, in the Odessa region by the Black Sea, Kazakhstan, Georgia, on the Don, in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and elsewhere. In Moldavia, the method is being used on more than 100,000 hectares and over 60,000 hectares in other republics.

Farmers have sown 3 million hectares of corn for grain, much more than usual and without taking into account summer sowing. But this is not enough. The July Central Committee plenum recognized the need for greater attention to this crop. In the south it gives good yields, especially with irrigation, giving a yield 15 to 20 quintals per hectare greater than spring grain crops. Corn provides 85 percent of all succulent fodder produced in the country.

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT

Prospects for Thermonuclear Power

LD221003 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Jun 79 pp 6-7 LD

[Part 1 of "exclusive" Max Leon interview with Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Toward an Experimental Thermonuclear Power Station"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] "I think that all the concrete conditions for achieving thermonuclear fusion will have been developed 5 years from now," Academician Aleksandrov said. "And I hope that an experimental thermonuclear power station will be built over the next 10 years. "Some people may say that I am being optimistic. However, I think that this is possible, but the building of big power stations for industrial purposes cannot be envisaged before the next century."

[Question] Why is thermonuclear energy necessary when nuclear energy enables the problem of energy resources to be solved?

[Answer] Thermonuclear power stations will be only half as radioactive. This gives considerable advantages, including economic advantages. Nonetheless, it is true that in the next 5-10 years it will be possible to regenerate fuel for nuclear power stations in a satisfactory way and 1 kg of uranium will give 30 times more energy than it does now.

[Question] What prospects do the latest Tokamaks offer?

[Answer] Research into thermonuclear energy is largely organized according to an international program. We are cooperating in particular with French scientists. Indeed, these problems concern the whole human race and it would be ridiculous to work in isolation.

When Academician Artsimovich suggested the Tokamak research we informed the whole scientific community. Everybody saw this as an opportunity to make more rapid progress and especially to overcome plasma instability. Installations of the same type have been set up in many countries. During the most recent experiments we came to the conclusion that the plasma already heated to temperatures of tens of millions of degrees should be subjected to a kind of supplementary heating which can be effected in various ways: either by using lasers of a high-frequency electromagnetic field or by subjecting it to compression. These different types of "heating" have been studied in our country in the Tokamaks in service and will be applied in the new version of the device which, according to our calculations, should be fairly satisfactory.

American researchers achieved a major success by reaching temperatures of 60 million to 70 million degrees. Therefore, the results achieved by one team complement the work being done by another. Our research on the Tokamak 10 helped the Americans to make progress... which enables us to move on to the following stage. That is cooperation and everybody benefits.

Thanks to the "heating" methods we hope to reach 100 million degrees, which is not far from the level required to trigger a thermonuclear reaction.

Furthermore, our experiments in plasma compression using electron packets [faisceaux] have given good results bringing us quite close to the H reaction. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, my optimism is not unfounded. At the Kurchatov Institute the T15, a new generation Tokamak, is under construction. The "Elektrosila" factories in Leningrad are preparing the 48 accelerator modules which will bombard the plasma of an installation known as "Angara 5" with "relativist" electrons (with energy of 2 million electron volts and a speed approaching the speed of light), and a reactor is planned which will reach 60 million degrees.

Views on Salyut, Other Research

LD251443 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Jun 79 pp 6-7 LD

[Part II of Max Leon "exclusive" interview with Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences: "The Organization of the Scientific Debate"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Why has the Soviet choice fallen on permanent orbiting stations? Will there be other Salyuts?

[Answer] The Salyut-6 now in service is part of the second generation of our orbiting stations. These provide a very effective means of carrying out research. They can function by pilot control or automatically for 18 months or even 2 years. Salyut-6 can receive two manned or automatic modules simultaneously. It is refuelled and given fresh supplies of scientific equipment and so forth to prolong its existence by the progress transport module. The whole unit forms a laboratory in which the cosmonaut can carry out a very wide range of experiments. These include the study of the upper layers of the atmosphere and the earth's environment, astrophysical observations, medico-biological and technical experiments, visual and photographic observation of the surface of the continents and oceans for the purposes of several branches of economic activity and, finally technological experiments using the Splav and Kristall electric-furnaces.

Since Salyut-6 has been in orbit (more than 18 months) it has been used for two long stays, one last 96 days and ther other 140 days, and for five short expeditions with Czechoslovak, Polish and GDR cosmonauts. Two experiments suggested by French researchers have also been carried out in Salyut-6--namely the "Cytos" biological program and the "Elma" technological program. The aim of these experiments is to study crystallization phenomena of a series of rare elements under conditions of weightlessness.

Salyut-6 has been tried and tested and we will see other devices in the same series. Of course, the design and equipment of each new station will be perfected and improved.

This program does not conflict with other lines of research, and the atomic [as published--presumably automatic intended] stations launched by the United States are of great value. We are also pursuing programs directed toward Venus, Mars and so forth. However, permanent orbiting stations enable us to solve both fundamental problems and questions directly affecting the national economy.

[Question] What are the other leading areas of Soviet research?

[Answer] We are paying great attention to work in biology and genetics: For example, fantastic results were recently obtained in modifying the mechanisms of heredity.

In chemistry, research is being concentrated on problems of catalysis in living organisms and also research into alloys of rare metals which were said to be impossible in our younger days.

Many research institutes are working on optical and acoustic electronics and on semiconductors. Regarding computer science and automation in science and industry, our position is not nearly as good. The Academy had tended to neglect this work. However, we are now remedying this situation and I think we will achieve all we need in this field in the next 5 years. It is a fact that Soviet science occupies a good position in the world and is even well out in front at times in theory and in the elaboration of scientific problems while we lag behind in technical achievements and the application of discoveries. We want to make up this lag.

[Question] There is an independent Academy of Medicine in the USSR but various institutes in the Academy of Sciences also carry out medical research. In what field?

[Answer] The main fields are developing new drugs, studying their action on the human organism, prophylactic research and research into the eradication of sources of epidemics. In Leningrad, for example, collaboration between doctors and physicists has enabled a new influenza vaccine to be developed using dead organisms and it promises to be very effective. The vaccination of 600,000 people in Leningrad reduced cases of influenza to one third of former levels this winter. Several countries including the United States and France will be granted licenses and the USSR is even going to give certain countries the technology for manufacturing this vaccine.

[Question] How does the Academy of Sciences try to encourage the scientific debate, the plurality of lines of research and schools while avoiding superfluous parallelism?

[Answer] The organization which we have adopted enables us to approach problems in an all-embracing way and to insure the necessary parallelism in the work. Certain complex tasks in fact require the same research to be carried out in a large number of laboratories at the same time. For example, space research requires the cooperation of scientists from several fields: biology, physics, astrophysics, mathematics, physiology... Other examples are the exploitation of certain major economic regions or the implementation of projects such as BAM (the new trans-Siberian railroad) for which we give help to planning bodies. At the same time, the study of extremely important areas of research cannot rely on a single method or approach. In certain fields parallel work must be carried out to follow up different hypotheses. In the final analysis it is experience which confirms the value of a certain enterprise. In any case we do not, in any way, hinder parallelisms in certain fields where it is very useful to have a broad field of experience. For instance, this is the case in the many institutes exploring the thermonuclear field: nuclear energy institutes, the Physics Institute (of the Academy of Sciences) technical-physics institutes (Leningrad and Kharkov) and so forth.

[Question] Does this apply within one research institute?

[Answer] Of course: At the Kurchakov Institute some teams are working on the Tokamak, others in the relativist electron laboratories, and others on lasers and so forth. Therefore, parallelisms remain until the results obtained determine the choice of the best hypothesis.

For the most complex problems, discussion is taken to the Academy Presidium where all the conflicting views of the researchers concerned are heard. In other cases, big Academy departments organize discussions in which up to 200 or 300 experts take part.

TWO-WAY TELEVISION ESTABLISHED WITH SALYUT-6

LD262208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] It has been exactly 4 months since Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin reached the Salyut-6 orbital station. A large program has been fulfilled during this period, primarily overhaul and preventive maintenance work. The propulsion system has been overhauled and the units of many systems, such as the control panel of the scientific apparatus, the navigational and path-control indicator and the earth communications system have been replaced. Scientific equipment has not been neglected. The Kristall furnace, in which technological experiments are conducted, has been replaced by a new and improved one. As a result of the work done by the Protony [cosmonaut's call sign], the station has, figuratively speaking, gained a second wind.

During the flight, for the first time in the history of cosmonautics, two-way televised communications with the orbiting station have gone into operation. It has now become a normal channel of contact and work with the crew. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have carried out many scientific experiments. Scientists are already investigating the materials brought to earth by the Soyuz-32 ship. The materials are contained in 29 ampules with various unique alloys and crystals obtained in conditions of weightlessness. These include materials from the Soviet-French Elma experiment and the Soviet-Bulgarian (?Pirin) experiment. Biologists are studying plants, mircroorganisms and simple organisms that have existed in space.

Huge areas of our country and the world's oceans have been filmed from orbit. Photographs of poorly-studied pheneomena in the upper layers of the atmosphere have been obtained. Operational reports by the crew have helped fishing fleets to frequently find rich fish shoals. The Protony today conducted observations and filming ordered by geologists and farming and forestry workers. According to medical research data, the crew feels fine and the flight continues.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF PEACE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD221932 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--The first meeting of the Scientific Council for Studies of Problems of Peace and Disarmament was held here today. This council was formed by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Soviet Peace Committee. Opening the meeting, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences Petr Fedoseyev stressed that the results of the Vienna meeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev with President Jimmy Carter of the United States and the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms are a new weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and deepening international detente. Agreement on a SALT II should give an impetus to more rapid advance along all the other directions of restraining the arms race. Academician Nikolay Inozemtsev, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences reported on the plans of the Scientific Council's activities. He noted that the council is to become a centre of scientific and public thought in the Soviet Union in the field of peace and disarmament, facilitate a deep study of these most acute problems of contemporary international life in the interests of the speediest adoption and practical implementation of effective measures to curb the arms race.